Bombay Gazette.

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VOLUME XLVI.] SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1835. [No. 2,480.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATIONS having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration, in the Goods of W. M. J. PARRY, late an Assistant Surgeon in the Military Service of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, and of ELIAS DURNFORD late a Lieutenant of the Royal Engineers in His Majesty's Service severally deceased, may be granted to WILLIAM FENWICK, Esquire, Registrar of the said Court—all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated the 20th April, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT,

FOR SALE.—On application to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., a portion of the Furniture belonging to WM. FENWICK Esq., quitting his residence, at Byculla, consisting of :—

1 An Elegant plate pier Glass in varnish'd gold frame, with corresponding lower plate and white Statnarp marble slab, supported by pilasters.....	Rs	1,000
2 Four Candelabras, 7 Feet high, surmounted with Four Gilt two light argand Lamps, with Tulip shaped shades, and 6 spare shades .	"	600
3 Four other candelabras same height with 4 Bronze argand Lamps, with Tulip shades, and spare shades..	"	600
4 A Pair of life size figures on Mahogany Pedestals each holding a 3 Light argand Lamp correspondent to No. 3.....	"	500
N. B. No's. 3, and 4 may be taken together for Rs 1,000.		
5 A pair of Elegant 8 light Lustres, of modern fashion, with suspending chains, and spair articles...	"	1,200
4 A suite of rich Yellow damask Furniture, consisting of, 1 Pair of Carved Jackwood Couches..... 4 Footstools..... 12 Charirs, without arms 2 Bookcases.....	"	450
7 A pair of Screens, with red Damask Curtains, nearly new, dividing the front rooms.....	"	400
8 A handsome Gothic Hall Lamp, with 2 Light argand Burners.....	"	300
9 A Mahogany Circular Table, on pillar and claw feet.....	"	200
10 Five Oil Paintings, in Gilt frames.....	"	300
11 A Suite of Library Furniture comprizing,... An oblong Table, cover'd with red cloth.... Two Couches, and 4 Chairs, cover'd with red Morocco all handsomely carved.....	"	400
12 A lare sized painted punkah.....	"	50
13 Four Hall Chairs..	"	24

The above property may be view'd at Byculla, on Wednesday the 29th Instant, and what may not be disposed of by private contract, will be sold by Public Auction the day following, Thursday, the 30th of April Inst., at 12 o'clock.

Nesbit Lane, 25th April, 1835.

THE Managing Committee of the Education Society having taken into consideration the establishment of a Saving Bank by Government, give intimation that they have determined to bring to a close the Savings Bank which, has been conducted under their protection, and that from this time, no Money will be received, except such sums as are in the course of remittance, nor any further Interest allowed.

Depositors are requested to make application to the Rev. D. YOUNG, Acting Manager, by whom all Balances will be paid, or with consent of the parties transferred to the Government Saving's Bank.

T. CARR,
Chairman of the Committee.

Bombay, 25th April, 1835.

BILLS ON LONDON.

BILLS drawn and guaranteed by the *Royal Bank of Scotland*, at 30 days sight, on COUTTS and Co. of London, may be had on application to the undersigned, in sets of £100, £150, £200, £300, and £400, at the Exchange of 1s. 10d. and £500 and upwards at 1 | 10½ per Bombay Rupees, and from parties at Outstations, Remittances on the Civil or Military Pay Offices of Bombay, will be received in payment thereof.

RITCHIE, STEUART & CO.

Bombay, 25th April, 1835.

DAILY expected per Ship EDINBURGH a few dozens of Champaign from Messrs. Mumm, Gusler and Co. of Frankfort and Cologne.—Apply to MACVICAR, BURN and Co.

RAMPART ROW, *25th April*, 1835.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. MACVICAR, BURN and Co.

Superior Sharzberger Moselle, Vintage 1827 in 3 doz. cases 28Rs per doz.
Do. Hockheimer vintage 1819 in 2 doz. cases at.....32 do.

Received direct from Messrs. MUMM, GIESLER and Co. of Frankfort and Cologne, and *Daily expected* from the same house a small quantity of best Brown Creaming Champaigne.

ALSO

Cockburn's Leith Sherry 6 dozen cases at 24 Rs per doz.
Geneva in cases and Carboys.

Rampart Row, 25th April, 1835.

TO BE LET.

THE well known Commodious and airy House, called Hope Hall, in Mazagon, lately vacated by James Henderson, Esq.

Do. do. From the 1st Proximo a well known airy residence called Fox Hall, and the House at present in the occupation of Wm. Fenwick, Esq., for particulars,—Apply to JUGUNATHJEE SUNKERSETT, Esq.

Bombay, 25th April, 1835.

TO LET.

AN airy and Commodious Bungalow situated on Colaba, next to the large one, commonly known as Captain Keys' house. Apply to the Gazette Office.

Bombay, 25th April, 1835.

FOR SALE.—Marryat's Signals,.....Rs. 2
Respondentia Bonds, each.. ,, 1
Ships Articles..... ,, 1
Policies of Insurance,..... ,, 2
Bills of Exchange per set, qrs. 2
Interest Bonds,..... ,, 2
Bills of Lading..... ,, 2
Powers of Attorney, each .... ,, 2

☞ Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, punctually attended to.

GAZETTE OFFICE, *25th April*, 1835.

For Passage to Liverpool, calling at the Mauritius.

THE new *Barque* AMELIA THOMPSON, of 600 tons Burthen, WILLIAM PIGOTT, H. C. S. Commander. This Vessel has an experienced Surgeon on board, and was built expressly for Passengers, with a height of 7 feet 3 inches between the Decks, and large cabins; and will sail on the 3rd of May.

Apply to the Commander, or to Messrs. MCGREGOR, EDMOND AND Co., at their office.

BOMBAY, *25th April*, 1835.

For Passage to Liverpool.

THE fine fast sailing Brig "BRIDGET," 405 Tons Register, CAPTAIN CROSBIE, has two spacious and airy Poop Cabins disengaged; will sail on the 1st May. Apply to the Commander at Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co's

Bombay, 25th April, 1835.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

POST LETTERS.

1 Isaac David Selomo Bahamin,.....Bombay
1 Monsieur F. Beck, capitaine du Navire de Theodore Eugine,.....ditto.
1 A. Monsieur le capitaine Labale Brig Anderen, ditto.
1 Heerjeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy Devacha,.....ditto.
1 Mousieur Jos. Argand, care of J. and Nesserwanjee esq.. .....ditto.
1 Sapoorjee Cawasjee,..... ....ditto.
1 Monsieur D. Fourneau, capitaine de La Gloire, ditto.
1 Monsieur de Scleau Maitre D'Eqipage á Bord du La Gloire,.....ditto.
1 T. R. Middleton esq. chief officer of Ship John Bannerman,.....ditto.
1 Monsieur Ipolite Mauros, Metre Marpantee, a Bord dus Navire La-Gloira.....ditto.
2 Monsieur Fourneau Capitaine du Navie La. Gloira,.....ditto.
1 Monsieur Chassigna,.....ditto.
1 Alexandre Saul,.....ditto.
1 Shaik Abdullah.....ditto.
1 Dadabhoy Burjorjee,.....ditto.
1 Caitano Rodrigues,.....ditto,
1 Ragoba Wittoba sett,.....ditto.
1 Muckundjee Taylor,.....ditto.
1 Moonshee Loolf alahkhan,.....ditto.
1 Captain Manu,.....ditto.
1 Lieut. C. M. Dent, artillery.....ditto.
2 Lieut. R. F. Ridge, H. M. 13th L. D.....ditto.
1 Col. Brook's mussal,.....ditto.

F. BOURCHIER, *Post Mr. Genl.*

Bombay, 22nd April, 1835.

NOTICE.

Memorandum of the gross quantity of opium for which passes have been granted from Bombay and Malwa.

BOMBAY.

Passes taken out up to the 15th instant...chests 6,206
Ditto..do. from 16th instant to this day..... ,, none

Chests 6,206

MALWA.

Passes taken out up to the 3rd January last.....ches's 242
Ditto on the 6th instant..... 162

Ches's. 404

J. TAYLOR, *Warehousekeeper.*

Bombay, 22nd April, 1835.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th April, 1835.

No. 197 of 1835.—Lieutenant Mills, deputy pay master at Deesa, is allowed leave of absence within the northern division of the army, from the 1st instant to the 31st May next, on private affairs. Ensign Diggle, of the 13th regiment native infantry, is appointed to conduct the duties of that department on lieutenant Mills's responsibility, during his absence.

No. 198 of 1835.—Supernumerary lieutenant H. James, of the 20th regiment native infantry, is admitted on the effective strength from the 22nd March 1835, *vice* H. Coventry deceased.

No. 199 of 1835.—Surgeon Walker, medical storekeeper, is allowed leave of absence for a period of six weeks, to visit the Mahableshwur Hills; surgeon Pinhey performing his duties during his absence.

No. 200 of 1835.—The following promotions are made:—

2nd grenadier regiment native infantry.

Lieutenant A. Hand to be captain, and ensign H Franklin to be lieutenant, in succession to Freeman retired.—*Date of rank.* 5th April 1835.

No. 201 of 1835.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—

Second lieutenant C. R Dent, of the regiment of artillery, to act as quarter master and interpreter to the golundauze battalion, during the absence of lieutenant Cleather, on sick certificate.

Ensign T. R. Prendergast, of the 10th regiment native infantry, to act as quarter master to that regiment during the absence of lieutenant A. Echalaz to the presidency.

No. 202 of 1835.—Surgeon Orton, second member of the medical board, is permitted to visit the Mahableshwur Hills, with leave of absence for one month from the 14th instant.

No. 203 of 1835.—Lieutenant F. Wemyss, who was appointed by the government general order of the 19th January last, to act as adjutant to the engineer corps at Seroor, is confirmed in that situation from the 6th March last, *vice* Goodfellow promoted.

No. 204 of 1835.—The following temporary arrangement is made:—

Lieutenant E. P. Del' Hoste, deputy assistant quarter master general, to be acting assistant quarter master general, *vice* Campbell appointed acting deputy quarter master general of the army.

No. 205 of 1835.—Second lieutenant Robert Walker, of the regiment of Bengal artillery, is appointed aid de camp to major general Sleigh, C. B; his services having been placed by the governor general of India in council, at the disposal of this government, for that purpose.

Bombay Castle, 16th April, 1835.

No. 206 of 1835.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the head quarters of the regiment of native infantry, now stationed at Bhewndy, be transferred to the garrison of Bombay, the out-posts in the Northern Concan being furnished periodically from the presidency.

Bombay Castle, 20th April, 1835.

No. 207 of 1835.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, by a resolution passed in the judicial department, under date the 15th instant, to appoint lieutenant Hunter, of the 16th regiment native infantry, to the command of the Poona police corps.

No. 208 of 1835.—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, sub-conductor E. Heron, of the commissariat department, is remanded to the regiment of European infantry, in the rank he held previous to his being appointed serjeant major of the 25th regiment native infantry.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th April, 1835.

No. 19 of 1835.—Mr. midshipman Quanborough, of the invalid establishment, is allowed to proceed to the "Malabar Coast," on private affairs, with leave of absence for six months.

No 20 of 1835.—Commander J. W. Guy, of the invalid establishment, is allowed a furlough to England agreeably to the regulations.

No. 21 of 1835—Lieutenant T. G. Carless is permitted to visit the Mahableshwur Hills, with leave of absence for one month from the 25th instant.

ERRATUM.

In the Notification dated the 9th April 1835, published in page 143 of the government gazette, after the words "rupees (50) fifty." and the "rupees (100) one hundred" *read* "per mensem."

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th April, 1835.

Mr. H. H. Glass, collector of Rutnagherry, has been appointed to act as judge of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. G. Grant, deputy civil auditor, is appointed to act as senior magistrate of police, during the absence of Mr. Warden, at Mahabuleshwur and Sattara, under the leave granted him from the 11th instant.

Lieutenant Hunter, of the 16th regiment native infantry, has been appointed to command the Poona police corps.

Bombay Castle, 20th April, 1835.

Mr. E. C. Morgan, Hon'ble Company's solicitor, has been allowed one month's leave, to visit the Deccan, on private affairs, from the 21st instant.

ERRATUM.

Bombay Castle, 21st April, 1835.

In the Government Gazette of the 2nd instant, page 131, under the head of civil appointments, &c. the leave of absence granted to Mr. J. Henderson, under date the 26th ultimo, for "section 2nd and 4th," read "sections 2nd and 14th."

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS, *Chief Secy. to Govt.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 16th April, 1835.

Mr. E. H. Townsend, sub-collector of Hoobly, is permitted to remain out, on deputation, until the completion of the revenue settlement, of the districts under his charge.

Bombay Castle, 20th April 1835.

Mr. G. L Elliott, delivered over charge of the Rutnageeree collectorate to Mr. C. M. Harrison, 3rd assistant collector, on the 13th instant.

Lieutenant J. Skirrow, 2nd assistant to the mint engineer, is allowed leave of absence, for one month, from the 17th instant, to proceed to the Mahabuleswur Hills, on sick certificate.

Bombay Castle 22nd April, 1835.

Mr. E. H. Dallas, assistant to the collector of Ahmednuggur, is allowed an extension, till the 30th instant, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 26th February last.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. C. M. Harrison, third assistant to the collector of Rutnageree, is cancelled at his own request.

Mr. J. L. Johnson, superintendent of the cotton experimental farms, is allowed leave of absence for one month, to proceed to the presidency, for the benefit of his health.

Mr. A. Bell, deputy collector of customs, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 27th instant, under section XIV, of the absentee regulation, to proceed to Salsette, on urgent private affairs.

Mr. J. M. Davies, third assistant to the collector of Ahmedabad, is allowed an extension of the leave granted to him on the 11th ultimo, for a further period of one month.

Mr. H. Liddel, second assistant to the principal collector of Surat, is allowed to proceed to Mahabuleshwur-

under the leave of absence granted to him on the 25th ultimo.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID,
Secy to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 15th April, 1835.

L. R. Reid Esq., secretary to government in the territorial and commercial departments, to be secretary in attendance on the Honorable the Governor.

Charles Norris Esq. chief secretary to government, to conduct Mr. Reid's duties in the revenue department.

W. H. Wathen Esq. secretary to government in the general and Persian departments, to conduct Mr. Reid's duties in the commercial and financial departments.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council
W. H. WATHEN,
Secy. to Govt.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BATTA TO THE BENGAL ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—The question of continuing, or not, the Batta of the Bengal Army was referred to the Duke of Wellington, when formerly the First Lord of the Treasury; and it is said, that he, without hesitation, pronounced the monosyllable, no! against this grant. This was sufficiently laconic and decided; but, whether it was equally considerate and just is not so clear a point; especially, when we advert to the conduct of that Minister, in reference to the payment of the clergy of the Protestant Church of England and Ireland, which they obtain by exactions from the people, who receive but little of his Grace's attention; although he would seem, in the Batta question to say, that the Government money was not to be touched, in rendering justice to the Officers of a large army.

Had the Duke been as precise and as decided in correcting and amending the abuses and extravagance of those clerical establishments, which now render the Church a stumbling block and bone of contention to the different Parties in the state, he would have done much good, and have prevented much contention and strife. Suppose some Hindoo or Mahomedan sectarians were the parties in litigation,—would they not appear to us objects of ridicule and contempt, as far as the understandings of those engaged were concerned? and what would be the attention which such disputes would receive from us? They would be treated very cavalierly! and why is not this course pursued in the case of our own selfish and vicious sectarians? What, then, must be the opinion which our Asiatic subjects will form of the intellect of their European Rulers when they find the very Minister, who curtails, with a word, the advantages of the Members of a distant Empire, but is bewildered and frightened by a priest, who has appropriated to his own purpose those grants which were originally devoted to charitable objects,—objects, which embraced the instruction of the poor, and the support of the helpless?—but all! all now goes into the clerical net, which seems to have also entangled the Great Captain, and presents him to the world a bigotted, slavish, and feeble minded partisan of a body of hypocrites, whom he is afraid to touch, or bring into due order, much more to correct, and render useful, kind, and humane members of Society.

The people of England (at least the more rational and enlightened part of them,) have been more decided and courageous; and their courage and sense will, it is to be hoped, place their Church and it's clergy on that footing on which it was originally intended it should stand,—"the guardian and protection of the poor and needy, and the instructor of "the young and inexperienced." Such are the attributes, which the means given to the Church were intended to support and encourage.

But the Duke, afraid to interfere with the Priests exactions, and to restore the benignant exercise of the Christian Church to a state of purity, seems not less apprehensive of meeting the intelligence of the people of England, and retires from the place of *leader* to that of *follower*. This alone implies a consciousness of weakness, and that the intellect of the country is in the ascendant.

It matters not, however, whether the purity of the institutions of the Empire are promoted by this party or that, provided the object is effected. It would certainly be more satisfactory to see those who were employed in opening the path, continued in completing the road; because such would be but just. It is wrong to discharge from employment the labourer, who has anxiously exerted himself, when the work was really arduous, and now to entertain others, when the course has been rendered comparatively smooth and easy. It would seem, that the convulsed state of England, prior to the introduction of the Reform Bill, has been forgotten, now that tranquillity reigns throughout, and that the people are disposed to place some reliance on the men, who seem inclined to correct those abuses, which are a disgrace, to any country, where an improved intellect has established the exercise of God's best gift

REASON.

BOMBAY, 2nd April, 1835.

THE MHAECANTA FIELD FORCE AND THE RISING OF THE BHEELS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—We who are on the spot, are a good deal astonished, at some of the accounts which, from time to time, appear in reference to the Mhaecanta. We learn from the newspapers that there is a scarcity in the Country, which is the cause of the rising of the Bheels. I beg to inform you that the villages of the Mhycanta are in a state of comfort, I ought to say—affluence, which finds no parallel in any of those under our rule. The crops now on the ground also, are beautifull as to call forth constant exclamations of pleasure from the European Officers of the Force, while marching through the country. Water is found very often at only two feet below the surface of the ground; and in some places it flows without labour: Where irrigation by labour is resorted to, the Persian wheel is the method employed; attached to this there is an ingenuous plan of reckoning the amount of labour, this consists of a small reel from which the wheel unrols a cord during its circumvolution. There is no such thing as what is understood by the term *a rising* among the Bheels. Two or three petty Chiefs have taken to the hills, and when our troops go in search of them into the high ranges of the Meywar hills, the Bheels seize the opportunity of molesting them. Let but a reward be set upon each Chief's head, and some of those very Bheels will fetch them in. There is really no other mode of getting hold of them, *that is to say, supposing us to persist in refusing them a promise of life.* Had we the whole Bombay army they might escape from it in these hills; Our present force is therefore entirely useless, nay it is worse than useless, as I shall show further on; mean while let me observe that it is a remarkable fact that its influence is frequently employed for the worst of purposes—some of the petty Chiefs have availed themselves of its presence to make exactions from their dependants, whom they threaten with a *duor*, and thus receive money.

The fact is this, the state of disorder which exists in this part of the country is but the natural result of certain component elements; it both has been and will be of long duration. It has not been the work of one season, and will not be cured in one season. Government ought to proceed to work systematically, and either pursue the (bad) policy of *non-intervention* altogether or that of *intervention*. In order to do, the latter a Bheel Corps ought instantly to be raised: this, besides detaching so many men from lawless habits, would furnish a corps of trustworthy guides, who, knowing all the Country, could conduct troops by the shortest roads through all the recesses of the mountains. Without such a body of men the regular troops are worse than useless when employed to catch outlaws, because all attempts only serve to shew how securely outlaws may in these hills elude their most strenuous efforts to catch them.

Your's sincerely,
A. B.

THE CULTURE OF SILK IN THE DECKHAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—"There is much profit in the labour" of the poor; but there is, that is lost from the want of judgement." Whatever in the way of experience, contributes to facilitate and promote industry, more particularly in introducing any general measure, likely to correct errors, which may have retarded the advance of improvement, is deserving of being publicly known, and entitles the individual, who has made such an advance, to the public thanks.

Mr. MUTTE has now been, for a considerable time, employed in labouring to promote the introduction of the silk worm into the Dekkun. In a province, where the seasons are so variable, and where a command of water is the one thing needful, his experience is of great importance to the community; and you may deem the accompanying report entitled to a place in your paper, in justice to a zealous and and intelligent

AGRICULTURIST.

BOMBAY, 14th April, 1835.

On the 6th of April 1833, I published in the Bombay Gazette, some remarks regarding the Culture of Silk in the Dukun, and the prospect I had in my undertaking at Poonah. Since that time, being able, after experiments and facts, to judge with more correctness on the subject, I feel extremely happy to say, that I have not been disappointed in my expectations, and have therefore much pleasure in communicating to the public the result of my experiments, in order that any one may avail himself of the advantages that may arise from following the speculation of Silk Cultur; and I shall always feel pleasure in affording all the information and assistance in my power.

There is not the least doubt, that the Mulberry Standard Tree succeeds capitally in the Country, if it is well attended to in its infancy. In 2 years it become so large, that if one Tree was planted at the distance of 16 feet from another, their branches would join together; but, what is a more remarkable and substantial advantage, each of these young plants will yield from 8 to 10 pucka Seers of leaves; and it does not signify if, at this age, they are not watered more than once in a month, so that we may anticipate, that in 4 years the Trees will be full grown and not require any water from irrigation.

I have gathered several times the leaves of large Trees, planted in other places, and find that as soon as one set of leaves are gathered, others appear, which certainly is an object of the greatest importance, not only as regards the saving of the continued expense attendant upon irrigation, but as regards the want of water in this country, where it is always very scarce; so that whether there be favorable rain or otherwise, is nearly the same, as the tree will bear leaves without being watered (*a*). As to the capability of Natives in making raw silk, I have tried several of them, and can state, that they can be taught to do that work well. In December last, I engaged two men to do their best in making some silk for a manufacturer at Poonah, in order to see to what perfection they had reached. In this attempt I succeeded in selling the silk they made, at the price of Rs. 13½ the pucka Seer. Which the manufacturer pronounced to be excellent.

Being always desirous to introduce improvements in this country, I induced a native manufacturer, which is not so easy, when innovation is intended, to make silk handkerchiefs, an article never before made in Poonah. In this attempt too, I am happy to say, that in a short time much improvement was observed, and, I hope, will still continue to appear. I purpose establishing at Kootroor a regular manufactory of such and other kinds of cloths on a more extensive plan, as so great an advantage is to be derived from this manufacture.

It is now nearly 5 years since I began my undertaking, which has not paid my expenses. Many persons, no doubt, will thus conclude, that no advantages are to be derived from such an undertaking; but I beg to observe that this speculation requires both time and patience to become a productive one. (*b*) If I had not lost so much time with the annoying Mulberry bush system, and since then not been compelled to go through thousands of difficulties, my undertaking would certainly have been more prosperous, and in a more advanced state. However my motto is "le difficile n'est pas perdû; a longer stay in this country. patienza."

Now let us see, if it is worth while to embark in this speculation, and await for a few years the result of it. In the 8 gardens, which I obtained from Government in 1830, 31, and 1832, rent free, some for 15 and others for 25 years, suppose 35,000 mulberry Trees (which is the minimum) had been planted, these after 4 years (*c*) would produce on an average, say only 15 pounds of leaves each tree, in each gathering; the amount would be 525,000 lbs. which, if gathered only four times a year, the produce will be 2,100,000 lbs. of good leaves in the 4th year (*a*), which at the rate of 150 lbs. of leaves for one pound of silk (according to Dandolo) gives a Total of silk of lbs. 14,000.

Now we must consider the advantages that Count Dandolo possessed over us.—1st His undertaking being on a smaller scale than mine, he was enabled to give it that personal superintendence, which is absolutely necessary to ensure profit, besides having the active assistance of European women; and his attempt proved on the whole very productive. 2d. The great waste of Cocoons in making the raw silk, which, owing to our not having well trained people, must be greater than in Europe. Under these circumstances, suppose we reduce 65 per cent to make an allowance for such disadvantages, there will then remain lbs 4,900 or about 1800 puka seers of silk, which, calculating at the rate, not of 12 and 13 Rupees—the price in Poona during several years—but only at 10 Rs. the puka seer, it wil produce Rs. Eighteen thousand, 18,000.

There is, however, to be deducted the expences of rearing the worms and making the silk, which are not considerable, as we can get people here for Rs. 2, 3, to 5 per mensem; and to this, we must add, the wages of 3 or 4 Superintendants, some presents to encourage the people, and other sundry expences, for all which I shall deducted 30 per cent or Rupees 5,400. The remainder will still afford a clear profit of Rupees 12,600—Twelve thousand and six hundred.

It is, however, to be borne in mind, that the produce of leaves, in the first year of gathering, cannot be compared at all to those of the following year; because it is well known, that the Trees yield more every succeeding year; and there are Trees in Europe which yield not 50 and 100, but more than 150 lbs. of Leaves, each gathering, but, without the necessity of referring to Europe, proofs can be adduced of enormous Trees existing in India.

Moreover it ought to be taken into consideration that the waste of the Coccoons will be greatly diminished, in proportion as the people, by practice in making the silk, become skilful in the use of them.

I say nothing of the profit which may be realized, by allowing the Natives to sow Grain and Vegetables between the Trees, and also from the Mangoes existing in the Gardens, and the fruit of the Mulberry Trees, which is produced twice a year, as likewise the flowers in the Gardens.

I would further observe, that the Government, in Sir John Malcolm's time (December 1830,) made me a present of Kotroor Bagh, (if I continued for five years to superintend there), wherein is a Bungalow, once belonging to Bajee Raw, the Ex-Paishwa.

Though the Bush System, with which I commenced, is an expensive one, and also an erroneous one to follow, as I carefully shewed in my statement, published in the Bombay Gazette of 6th April 1833, still this expense forms but a small part of the outlay, which principally consists as follows:—

From the 1st May 1830, *to 31st December* 1834.

15,600	0	0	My salary the first 51 months at 300, and the other 5 at 60 Rs. per mensem.
4342	3	18	Buildings and water Courses, among several of the former, I have at Kotroor one of 244 feet long, & 44 broad another 160 " " & 16 "
925	1	16	Silk Machines, frames, Baskets &c., for the Worms.
761	3	71	Bullocks, Implements, &c.
170	2	72	Machines for Maccaroni and Vermicelli, (I am Manufacturing at Kotroor.)
218	0	0	flowr &c. for.....Ditto.
500	0	0	Remuneration to get 3 Gardens.
316	1	41	to Cutting Grass, Karbee, and transport.
412	3	53	ploughs, Seeds, &c.
793	3	55	Nourishment of the Bullocks.
233	0	15	Extra-Bullocks and people to irrigate.
3,534	1	85	People employed in the establishment, viz. Superintendents (among whom 4 Europeans), Silk Spinners, Several Ra noossees, and one Sepoy.
3,978	0	0	Malees fixed and extra.
1,569	3	98	Leather-Buckets, Rope, manuring, making hedges in the Gardens, plough-mending, sundry presents to the Work-people &c., travelling expenses, paper, &c., and Sundries.
Rs. 33,357	1	21	Total expenses.
Rs. 3,350	0	0	Receipts from Sundry products.

From all these observations, it perhaps may be seen what is to be expected from such an enterprise. I call upon any, who has experience in the Silk line, to give their opinions and deductions on the above; and after all, I am perfectly satisfied, that it will be proved to be "un affaire brillante;" especially when we remember, that Silk Worms can be kept very well all the year round, and except during 2 or 2½ Months of the hot Season.

It is true, that this undertaking has cost a large outlay. It is likewise true, that I had not this prospectus beside me, when first I embarked in it; but, having been employed in Italy for three years in a Silk concern, on a much more extended scale than that at Kotroor, I was perfectly confident, that whatever sum might at first be sunk, it would, in the course of time, be again realized from the profits of the concern; therefore it strikes me, that my proceedings will not appear so extraordinary to the public, as it may to the eyes of a prejudiced few.

In conclusion, although there has been much to disgust me with India and my undertaking, such as the loss of my daughters and my brother's health, and other afflictions, and difficulties, yet I have still that zeal and perseverance, which, I hope, at last will be crowned with success, and with, what I value still more, the approbation of the Government.

NOTES.—(*a*) Some people in India think, that the Chinese make the best Silk, (I suppose because the invention of this "Nobil race generee" is due to them) and likewise that feeding worms with the leaf of the standard tree produces coarse Silk.—But facts shew the contrary. Italy has "la pomme" over the world: and, to convince one, I think it will be sufficient to transcribe the price Current of London, (Prince's price Current 7th November 1834.) Marking the rates of the Several Silks, bearing in mind, that in Italy the plan pursued is that of the Standard Tree, and not that of the Bush.

Italian Raw Silk.	s.	d.		s.	d.
Napho or Royals	22	0	to	24	6
Nove White	21	0	"	26	0
Bergam and Milan	23	0	"	26	0
Fossombrone	24	0	"	26	0
China Taysam	14	10	"	16	1
Tsatlee	18	0	"	19	1
No. 2	16	4	"	16	8
Bengal nove	18	1	"	19	5
Privilege	10	6	"	16	3

(*b*) The good and most advantageous mode of culture requires, that the mulberry Trees, when transplanted, should not be stripped for three years, (that at least 2 or 3 years after the seed it has been "Saer") and that the forth year they should be thinned in the branches, and pruned the fifth year (7th or 8th) they will produce an abundance of leaves. It is, however, more beneficial not to strip them, till the sixth year (8th or 9th) Count Dondolo.

(*c*). However, after the third year of the plantation, we may begin to use the leaves, resulting from pruning and thinning the trees, keep worms, and teach the people to make silk.

G. MUFTI.

BOMBAY, 31st March, 1835.

THE DURPUN.

Through curiosity we were led to the new Bunder allotted for the landing and deposit of Timber, &c. under the Belvidere Hill, a few evenings ago, and there we understood that a day or two previous, an old woman who among others, had gone there in search of employment, slipt off from the rock, and fell down upon the rocks and died the next morning from the injuries she received.—We also heard that it was no uncommon occurrence for pieces of Timber floated to the Bunder to be driven away and lost by the force of the tide. These circumstances we notice to show that the Bunder in question is not unjustly condemned as the most *unfit* for the landing and deposit of wood, being calculated to entail serious loss and injury upon the parties concerned in the trade.

We are requested to state that the stand of arms purchased by Sir Roger De Faria as mentioned in our last paper, were intended for the Government of Daman, to which that Gentleman is an agent; and the same were forwarded to their destination by a Portuguese Frigate which left this place some time ago.—*April 21.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

On the 15th instant, at the Mahabuleshwur Hills the Lady of Major G. J. Wilson, of 23rd Regt. N. I. of a daughter.

On the 18th, at Tannah, the Lady of Jas. Boyd, Esq., Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At Poonah on Tuesday the 14th instant, Lieutenant John Penny, 1st Regt. Lt. Cavalry, to Mary Brett 3rd daughter of John Wathin Esq., of Bodmin, Cornwall.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—None.

DEPARTURES.

Act. Supg. Surgeon, Alex. Henderson, to Belgaum.
Lieut. Blood, H. Artillery, to Mahabuleshwar.
Lieut. Blenkins, 6th Regt. N. I., to Surat.
Surg. James Bird, 18th Regt. to Vingoria.
Capt. Rebenack, 25th Regt., to Dapoolie.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVAL.

April 21st. Ship Carron, J. L. Wilson Master, from Madras, left 18th March.

DEPARTURES.

April 21st. H. M. Ship Winchester, bearing the flag of the Rear Admiral the Honble Sir Thomas Bladen Capel, K. C. B. &c. &c. Edward Sparshott, K. H. Capt. to Sea.

Do. H. M. Sloop Raleigh, M. Quin, Esq., Capt., to Sea.

22nd. Grab Mahamoodey, Husson Alley, Nacquedah, to Persian Gulf.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels names.	Date of intended departure.	To what port.	Touching were.
Ship Wm. Ritchie	Uncertain	Liverpool.	Uncertain
John Campbell	26th Inst.	Clyde	Direct.
Prince Regent.	about 3d May	London	Ditto.
John Marsh. Caledonia. Otterspool. Mona	Uncertain	Liverpool.	
Amelia Thompson	3rd May	Ditto	Mauritius.
Brig Bridget	1st ditto	Ditto.	Direct.

SHIPS LOADING.

For London.—John Marsh, Prince Regent, and Amelia Thompson.
Do. Liverpool.—Otterspool, and Bridget.
Do. Bengal,—Colonel Newal.
Do. Glasgow.—Tropic.
Do. China.—Caledonia, Lady Grant, Helen, and Charlotte.
Do. Singapoor.—Hind, and Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
Do. Clyde.—John Campbell.
Do. Madras. Ruparell.
Do. Siam.—Ann, and Futta Albary.
Do. Malay Coast,—Mackbar, and Fazell Kurrim.
Do, Macao.—Cacadore.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. Ships,—Andromachie.
H. Co's. Receiving Ship Hastings.—Guard Vessel
Do. Do. Floating Chapel.—Aurora.

FREE TRADERS.—Otterspool, Caledonia, Tropic, John Marsh, Prince Regent, John Campbell, Mona, Colonel Newal, Bridget, Amelia Thompson, Kent, William Ritchie, Helen, Columbia, Scotia, Premier, Lord Stanley, and Ospray.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Mackbaar, Charlotte, Carron, Charles Forbes, Allelevie, Lord Castlereagh, Hind, Helen, Cornwallis, Fort William, Caledonia, Ruparel, Ann, Fazil Kurim, Pascoe, Earl of Clare, Glenelg, Hormusjee Bomanjee, Lady Grant, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Futtallbarry, John Bannerman, Francis Warden Grab Shaw Byramjore, Hamboody, Pittamber, Savoy, Robert Spankie, Dadloy, Rampartap, Dowlut Pursad, Prim, and Golconda.

Portuguese,—St. Anna, Cacadore, and Susana.

Arab—H. H. the Imaum of Muscat's,—Fatell Kurrim.

EUROPE DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

(From the Spectator, Dec. 13.)

BIRTHS.—On the 19th ult., at Kemp Town, Brighton, the Lady Georgiana Cathcart, of a daughter.

On the 4th inst., in Charles Street, Berkeley Square, the Lady of Dr. Seymour, of a son, still-born.

On the 15th of October, near Malta, the Lady of the Hon. George A. Spencer, of a daughter.

On the 10th September, at the Cape of Good Hope, the Lady of Sir John Herschel, K. G. H. of a daughter.

On the 9th inst., at Somerby, near Melton Mowbray, the Lady of the Rev Gustavus Barnaby, of a daughter.

On the 8th inst., at Hatfield, the wife of the Rev. Benjamin Pelle, of a daughter.

On the 8th inst., at Highgate, the Lady of D. Alexander Rougemont, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 7th inst., at Brook Green, Hammersmith, the Lady of the Rev. Edward Wickham, of a son.

On the 9th inst., at Charlton, Kent, the Lady of the Rev. Arthur Drummond, of a son.

MARRIAGES.—On the 4th inst., at Prestbury, William Charles Townsend, Esq., A. M., Barrister-at-Law, and Recorder of Macclesfield, to Fanny, daughter of Richard Wood, Esq. Westbrook, near Macclesfield.

On the 9th inst., at St. James's Church, Lieut. George Manning, R. N. eldest son of Henry Manning, of Wonford House, Devon, Esq., to Emma Jane, daughter of the late William Fowler Jones, of Ashurst Park, Kent, Esq.

On the 9th inst., at Trinity Church, Clapham, Alfred Jones, Esq. of Lower Grosvenor Street, to Mary, only child of S. Hallett, Esq., of Lower Grosvenor Street, Clapham Rise, Surry.

DEATHS.—On the 30th ult. his Highness Prince Frederick William Charles Lours of Hesse Pallipsthal, at Copenhagen.

On the 2d inst., at Beckenham, Kent, Major-General the Hon. Granville Anson Chetwynd Stapylton, in his 77th year.

On the 31 inst., at Ousden Hall, Suffolk, the Rev. J. T. Haud, M. A. Rector of Ousden, in his 82nd year.

On the 5th inst., at his house, Findrassie (N. B.) Colonel Alexander Grant, C. B. of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

On the 5th inst., at Killeneure, near Athlone, in his 53d year, Major General James Patrick Murray, formerly Governor of Quebec, and afterwards of Minorca, during its memorable siege.

On the 3d instant in Lower Mount Street, Dublin, General Sir A. FITZGERALD, of a sudden attack of of erysipelas.

On the 7th inst. after a few weeks' illness, in Charlotte Street, Bloomsbury, JOHN GORTON, Esq., in his 63d. year.

On the 5th inst., at Hackney, in his 63d year, JAMES COURT, Esq., late Secretary to the Thirty House.

On the 10th inst, at his residence, Denmark Hill Surry, JOHN JOYNER, Esq. in his 80th year.

On the 8th inst., at Glasgow, the Rev. EDWARD IRVING, A. M., in his 42d year.

On the 6th inst, JOHN WOODS, Esq., of Chilgrove an old and respected Magistrate for Sussex,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.		Sell
Six per cent Remittable Loan.....	131		123
First 5 per cent Loan. No. 320, a 1st class,	107 ¾		071
Do. No. 31, a 1040, 2nd class....	107		107
Do. 1041, a 1010, 3rd class,.....			
Second five per cent Loan.....	107	at	11
Third five per cent Loan.....	110		110
Bills on England.....	2s.		12s.
Bills on Calcutta 30 days.....	107½		7½
Bills on Madras 30 days,.....	101½		101½
Canton Bills,.....	210½		210½
Spanish dollars per 100, ...	2212		21½
Sovereign each, ...	11		10½

HIGH WATER TABLE.

April 1835.	A. M.	P. M.
" 25th Saturday.....	10 41	10 57
" 26th Sunday.....	11 17	11 58
" 27th Monday	13 0	0 21
" 28th Tuesday.....	0 43	1 3

To Correspondents.

GLENCAIRN has been received,

The muse has been somewhat coy with G. F. ALLEN in his last attempt. He must woo the jade again, and get her into better humour.

HELLENICUS has also been received.

If VERAX will do us the favor to look at our publication of Saturday last, he will see our reason for not publishing his letter.

THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, 25TH APRIL, 1835.

THE ship *Carron*, J. C. Wilson, Commander, from Madras the 18th ultimo, arrived since our last.

IN the Government Gazette of Thursday last we see the following

PROCLAMATION.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to exempt pearls, precious stones, and jewelry, from the duties leviable under regulation III of 1834, and to declare that henceforth they may be imported into Bombay, free of any duties whatsoever.

WE understand the Court Martial convened at Poonah to try Lieut. Col. DICKSON of H. M. 40th Regiment have closed their proceedings Yesterday.

WE took occasion to notice, some time ago, an order passed by the Governor General in Council, abolishing the punishment of flogging in the Native Army, and made some remarks on the injurious results which it might be expected would follow that ill-advised specimen of legislation. We find, by the Madras Papers, that the order has, in one or more cases, been acted on, and in the same Papers we see notice taken of a Court Martial held on a European Soldier since the order has come into operation. Punishment was assigned to each offender according to the color of his crime, and himself. But the contrast is so striking that we must place the cases in review before our readers to enable them properly to appreciate the merits of this pet piece of wisdom of our eastern rulers :

"Private Govindoo of the 46th Regiment N. I. in the following charge:

For conduct to the prejudice of good order and Military discipline ;

"In having, at Moulmein, on the morning of the 13th of February 1835, when ordered into confinement by Lieut. Col. Hugh Ross, as a punishment for wanton inattention at Drill, falsely and most disrespectfully accused his Commanding Officer, the said Lieut. Col. Hugh Ross, of having struck him violently with his sword whilst at Drill."

FINDING—GUILTY,—*Sentence* 300 *lashes.*

Approved but in consequence of the regulation now in force, the corporal punishment awarded is hereby remitted ;—a discharge certificate for private Govindoo will be sent in without delay."

And now for the European Soldier :

"William Doyle, Private in the Madras European Regiment on the following charges:

For having, at Kamptee, on the 4th February 1835, designedly spoiled his musket, by breaking it.

For having, at the same place, on the 5th of the same month, used violence against Serjent Henry Upton, of the same company and Regiment, his superior Officer, then and there in the execution of his Office, as orderly Serjeant, by striking him a violent blow, with his clenched fist, in the presence of me his commanding officer.

FINDING,—GUILTY *of both charges.*

SENTENCE,—To receive a Corporal punishment of 600 lashes on his back with a cat o'nine tails, and to be put under stoppages, not exceeding half of his pay, until the price of the musket be recovered.

Approved and confirmed.—The Corporal punishment awarded will be carried into execution under the orders of the Officer Commanding the Nagpore Subsidiary force."

We are not sufficiently acquainted with the details of Military law or usage to say whether the man who "falsely and most disrespectfully accused his commanding officer of having struck him with his sword when at drill" is less or more culpable than he who broke his musket and struck the orderly serjeant, but, from the *quantum* of punishment assigned, we suppose the guilt of the latter is considered of the darker shade. But that is of little consequence. Both offences were a violation of the law, and it was but just that that law should have its victims. As we have shewn, the one was discharged, and the other received 600 lashes. But does it not appear a singular anomaly that one man should receive a punishment of 600 lashes, while another man, for almost a similar offence, is allowed to go free? Is there wisdom,—is there justice in a law which seems as capricious as it is ill calculated for any purpose of sound discipline? Has any reason been assigned,—any sufficient justification been offered for the passing of a law which subjects a European to this degrading punishment while his native brother soldier is exempted? Is it on the score of policy, or expediency, or upon what ground has it been done? Perhaps it was a tender regard for the morals of the European soldiery that occasioned the exception in their favor,—an affectionate solicitude for their comfort, and that the recollection of good old habits and associations might not be obliterated from their memories,—we should have said, their backs;—and the lash is only intended to spur on their lazy gratitude? In such view the European soldier will receive it as a boon, and thank the donors. His gratitude will, of course, be ever due to those who have shewn him so much consideration. Without attempting to account for that which cannot be accounted for or justified on any principle, we would, in serious mood, recommend it to those whose suggestions will be listened to by the Supreme Government, to turn their attention to this question, and, acting on what we are sure will be their own conviction, press on the attention of the authorities the necessity of relieving the European Soldier from a punishment which has been thought too degrading even for a native, to suffer. While we allow that the conduct of the European soldier may, in many cases, be of that aggravated nature that would render it desireable to have some severe punishment devised, still, there is scarcely a man whose mind revolts not at the sight or even the idea of a fellow being suffering under the lash, and where so much sympathy is excited, the individual sufferer is looked on more as the victim of a blood-thirsty law, than the transgressor against good order. The European soldier will, now that he sees so broad a distinction drawn between himself and the native soldier, be apt to consider it in the same light, and it surely would be but justice as well as good policy at once to remove the ground of complaint.

WE beg to call the attention of our native friends to the following "Public Order" which appeared in the Government Gazette of Thursday last, to regulate

THE MOHURRUM.

1st. Every person wishing to have a Taboot at the ensuing Mohurrum, must obtain the permission of one of the Magistrates of Police, and register his name and place of residence, at the police office.

2nd. Any person who may be seen carrying a sword, dirk, bludgeon, or other offensive weapon, will be taken into custody.

3rd. Taboots meeting on the public road are to give way to one another, in the same manner that carriages do, each Taboot keeping to the left.

4th. Each Taboot is to have but one set of "Tassa," one set of "Dholee," one "Kurnah," and fifteen "Hillal."

7th. Taboots are not permitted to go abreast on the public road, but they are to follow each other in a peaceable manner.

6th. Any person found drunk or throwing stones, mud, &c. at the Taboots, will be taken into custody and punished.

7th. No Taboots are allowed to go in procession on the last night of the Mohurrum before 12 o'clock, or to continue so after 3 o'clock in the following morning. These processions are limited (on the last night and day of the Mohurrum) to the Bhendy Bazar road, Duncan road, Chinch bunder, and Market streets; and Taboots are not to be taken out on the last day before 12 o'clock, and on meeting carriages and horsemen, are strictly enjoined to cease playing country music until they shall have passed, the Taboots keeping the left side of the road.

8th. All persons licenced to sell spirituous liquors, all venders of opium and bhang, are enjoined to keep their shops closed; and persons found selling any thing of an intoxicating nature during the aforesaid period, will be taken into custody and punished.

9th. The inhabitants of Bombay are enjoined not to assault or insult the Moguls during the celebration of the Mohurrum.

10th. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the procession of the "zool junnah," or horse, through the public streets or roads, shall be discontinued, and it is hereby notified accordingly, but it is not intended to prevent any person having the procession within his own compound.

11th. The Court of Petty Sessions will punish any person convicted of a violation of these rules.

CALCUTTA.

NARRATIVE OF THE JOUDPORE COUNTERMARCH.

[*Continued from last Gazette.*]

Oct. 4.—This morning, we continued our march to Baitmah, a small town surrounded with beautiful groves of mango and other trees. The whole march, of only five miles, was interesting; but our encampment was ill chosen for this season—in ploughed fields often knee deep in water, and under the shade of trees. Whereas half a mile farther, there is a fine high, grassy plain—the very spot for such a purpose. The town itself of Baitmah is, an uninteresting assemblage of trifling huts and cottages, but one may ramble for hours beneath the shelter of the neighbouring groves—a freedom not to be despised in this burning climate; and in the vicinity are several almost contiguous sheets of water, affording excellent opportunities to the sportsman: as the birds when scared from one betake themselves to one of the others, and are thus always to be found. One of these pools, formed by damming up a stream surrounded on three sides by hills, is exceedingly picturesque and of considerable extent.

Oct. 5.—From Baitmah we this morning marched to Deypalpore, a large town upon the Western border of a small lake. The road throughout was good; the distance about 13 miles. The Cavalry have led the way the last two days—a mistake I presume, as the order distinctly directed the detachment to march by the right. Europeans on foot, or drawing their field guns on horseback, are so much better able to bear the scorching of the sun than native mounted troopers, that the error perhaps is fortunate. The hour of our march prevents all danger of chill from the morning air, so fatal to delicate constitutions, and the services are happily amalgamated by placing a foot artillery officer, mounted on the marrow bone stage, in command of a rear guard of cavalry. It must be a fine thing to see our little lieutenant stretching out his shanks to the stride of a gaunt, long-legged Roman-nosed, roaring, riotous, troop horse; and I have been trying to conjecture what would become of him, were the said troopers to take it into their heads to trot or gallop; unless, indeed, he could manage to hold on by the tail of the hindmost.

This country aboonds in natural and artificial pools of water, which add greatly to its fertility. I counted no less than ten in this march, including that at Baitmah and the lake of Deypalpore. Several are fine sheets of clear transparent water, and one, in particular, as it sparkled in the sunbeams, appeared to me of a purer, blue, and more inviting aspect, than any I have seen since quitting England. The fault of landscapes in this country is, that they are usually beheld unenlivened by the sun. We are acquainted only with his rising and setting effects, which, though the most beautiful in a mountainous country where gigantic masses of shadow are accumulated in the valleys, are somewhat monotonous in a rich, flat plain, the beauty of which must in her consist in the delicacy of its greens, or the contrast of its various colors. We found no reason to complain of the coldness of the atmosphere during this march at least, as the greater part of it was performed under the influence of the famous Malwa Sun.

I had heard frequently of Deypalpore, with little desire to visit it. Tastes differ so much, and the same object may be seen under such very opposite points of view, that although I found the lake to be as described, a very large *jheel* with not many objects of interests upon its banks, I was not prepared for the peculiar sensation of sublimity and interest which the survey of so long an expanse of water, bounded only by the horizon, communicated. The slightest breeze that blows over its surface ruffles its calm waters into waves that break against the high embankment, and gives a new impression to the spectator's mind; and winds and waters can never meet upon a scale so grand, without exciting a power to be felt, especially in solitude, by a mind constituted like my own.

The sun had sunk to rest behind the distant town, and the evening shadows were already lending solemnity to the stillness of approaching night. Before me lay a wilderness of blue waters which the evening breeze was awakening into life, ere the sounds of existence had quite ceased from the neighbouring shores. The rustling of the small waves was occasionally intermingled with the murmurs of multitudes of birds retiring to their repose upon the single isle of palm trees, in the midst of the lake; and their plash upon the scarp of masonry aided the melancholy but most pleasing effect, by forming a link of connection between the distance and the immediate shore.

Who does not at such moments think of his own fortunes and interests, and mingle up his solitary destiny with the wide and weighty machinery of the universe? Who does not concentrate its glories, its magnificence into the single spot, upon which his own foot is planted, and find, that all is but a part of the mysterious empire of the soul? It were well for our peace, could we oftener lose our individuality amid the workmanship of the most High. Could we less selfishly regard the fabric formed for such countless millions, and appropriate to our cares a less mighty portion of the serene, yet complex whole. These beauties were bestowed upon us with the power of appreciating them, to lift the grateful and enlarged desires of the soul, to a higher and more perfect prospect, and not to multiply and enchance that littleness, by which we turn gladness into care, and live in the midst of delights the slaves of unworthy sorrows. I have too long indulged this criminal weakness. Let me henceforward deduce vigour to my mind from those sources whence so long it has been elevated. The past I *would* not live over again; the present may afford me all I knew of peace, with the addition of experience to shun its countervailing cares. My present existence, is the present moment; my future, beyond the tomb.

The lake of Deypalpore is artificial, but not, I think, to the extent usually supposed. Just now its circuit can scarcely be less than twelve miles,—its extreme length being north and south. To the north, where I was walking the waters are curbed by a *bund*, so unnecessarily high and broad, and so unequal in these respects in different parts, that it is impossible, without attributing the most barbarous ignorance to the constructor, to suppose it entirely artificial. It appears to me far more like a long, nearly straight ridge of natural heights, connected and smoothed by human labour and continued wherever deficient. This embankment is supplied with sluices to draw off the water for the irrigation of the neighbouring land, and where these occur, the shore is judiciously scarped with masonry. To suppose, that in undertaking so Herculean a task, as, under any view of the case, has been here accomplished, the workmen should multiply their necessary labor tenfold, without any assignable object appears a little preposterous. The lake is at this moment so full as to overflow one face of the embankment toward the east, and is level with the scarp of masonry; and yet the northern bund rises in parts to about twenty feet above the water, and its breadth is three times greater than would be necessary to restrain the largest possible expanse of water. The nature of the ground which gradually rises in the direction of the town, forms a natural boundary to the lake on the west.

Our camp is in a fine grassy plain. The cavalry are in ploughed fields. Gunner Wighton of the company died rather suddenly this evening, not having previously been considered in danger. The secret was discovered beneath his pillow, in a roll of opium, which he had been using to procure sleep. It must be painful to a medical officer, to find all his efforts and kind care thus fatally counteracted and set at nought; and unfortunately the present is no solitary instance, opium being procurable at almost every town in Malwa. Poor Wighton! he was one of the quietest and most inoffensive men of the company. I entered the hospital this evening as he was breathing his last. His eyes fixed and glassy, and his breathing deep and painful. He was quite insensible, and yet as I looked upon him, I found it difficult to believe that he was indeed so close upon that awful change, which no true philosophy can lead us to contemplate without fearful interest. We buried him beneath a tree in his cotton quilt, the only coffin we could afford him, and the funeral service was read over him, by one of our officers by the light of a torch. We then carved his initials upon the stem of the tree, that waved mournfully above him; and methought, as I watched the progress and termination of the ceremony, that a soldier, forbidden to mingle his dust with the land of his fathers, need to crave no better offices, no calmer nor serener resting place.

I never pass the crowded burial ground at Mhow, without an inward shudder. It seems as though my body would refuse to rest in so revolting a spot, amid the festering carcasses of hundreds, and surround with all that is filthy and disgusting to the senses. Place me, Oh place me, when I die, beneath the green rustling tree, that has been reared by nature's all bounteous hand! I have been a friend to nature in my life; she will not refuse mortal remains, the decent clothing, with which she loves to embellish her peaceful domains. Nor will the little bird which I never injured in other days, than the natural monument, which has so often sheltered us both, nor refuse to pour its simple coral over the dust that once kindled to its lay. What to me signifies the pomp of funeral, or the mummery of consecrated ground? As if the finger of God had not formed the green bank and woody braes, or any dust were not good enough to cover the remains of one, who in best estate was unholy and impure.

[*To be Continued.*]

EUROPE.

DOWN WITH THE TORIES!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SPECTATOR.

Paris, 26th November 1834.

An old correspondent (not O. P. Q.)—who since the Glorious Three Days, and their virtuous sequel, the Bill, the whole Bill, &c. so triumphantly thrust down the throat of the Lords—has been reposing in full and happy security on the sure, however slow advancement of the People's cause, has recently along with every true friend of our country, been most disagreeably startled from his dream of political amelioration. It is at least an argument that indignation is fast gathering in the great family of Britons, when it is found swelling high even in those who, sojourners in a foreign land, are in the predicament of cockle-shells thrown up, as Cowper, says, far beyond the ordinary limits of the tide. I read in the history of Greece that the Pisistratidæ, who, though tyrants, were yet liberal, enlightened statesmen, compared with the knowledge-taxing, tithe-hunting, people-dragooning faction, which, encouraged by a Court intrigue, has dared again to lift its hateful head, scotched, it would seem, but not killed—(the People will do its work better *this* time)—these tyrants, I say, erected in the public places and walks of Athens, pillars whereon were engraven instructive sentences for the people. The efficacy of the placard, as a means of political information and encouragement, is well known to our countrymen: they ought to give it yet further extension. And, by way of example, he would recommend to the Reformers of Great Britain the following political instructions of a departed statesmen, whose energetic opposition to the war against American Independence, begun and ruthlessly prosecuted by the Tories, to the detriment and eternal disgrace of the free people who suffered it, has in [illegible]ort redeemed his vehement advocacy of that second and worse liberticidal war, fomented and yet more madly prosecuted by these same Tories against the freedom of Europe; the end of which has been to burden our country with 800 millions of debt, and to endanger the very existence of liberty at home by establishing the despotism of the sword in every country abroad. These salutary counsels are extracted from *Thoughts on the Present Discontents* (1770); and deserve to be placarded in every town and village of the three nations;—those nations which Tory spite and clerical interests alone prevent from coalescing in a cordial union, which would triple their strength and prosperity, and make them a match for the world:—those nations formed by God to love and respect each other, of whom *one* at least the Tories are even now preparing to pacify, as they phrase it, with the sword and the gallows, by the instrumentality of the other two, to the utter ruin of cordiality and freedom in all.

A WARNING VOICE FROM THE GRAVE;
OR EDMUND BURKE'S INSTRUCTIONS TO THE PEOPLE HOW TO RESIST THE INTRIGUES OF A COURT AND THE VIOLENCE OF THE TORIES.

"When bad men combine, the good must associate"—*i. e.*

from every where Political Unions.

"It is not every conjecture which calls with equal force upon the activity of honest men; but critical exigencies now and then arise; and I am mistaken if THIS be not one of them. Men will see the necessity of HONEST COMBINATION; but they may see it when it is TOO LATE. They may embody when it will be ruinous to themselves, and of no advantage to the country; when, for want of such a TIMELY UNION as may enable them to oppose in FAVOUR OF THE LAWS, with THE LAWS ON THEIR SIDE, they may at length find themselves under the necessity of CONSPIRING instead of CONSULTING. The LAW for which they stand may become a WEAPON in the hands of its BITTEREST ENEMIES (the TORIES), and they will be cast at length into that MISERABLE ALTERNATIVE BETWEEN SLAVERY AND CIVIL CONFUSION, which no good man can look upon without horror; an alternative in which it is impossible he should take either part with a conscience perfectly at repose. To keep that situation of guilt and remorse at the utmost distance, is, therefore, our first obligation. EARLY ACTIVITY MAY PREVENT LATE AND FRUITLESS VIOLENCE."

Such was the exhortation of EDMUND BURKE to the People of the three nations, at the very epoch when this same Tory faction, which the tide of liberty had set in at the Revolution had long kept at a distance from power, had at length regained the post to which Tories tend as naturally as the needle to the Pole—had established themselves in the Court, and occupied, as now, the back-stairs to the Throne. There protected and cherished by GEORGE the Third, and his Queen, a German lady from Mecklenburg-Strelitz—you will look for in vain on the map, unless a very large one—they intrenched, and, with but few and brief interva's, have ever since maintained themselves, to the ruin of any other

(*Continued in 4th Page.*)

POETRY.

SONG.

The Bedouin went up with his War steed, and spear,
He hath scat er'd the tribe of the dark Mountaineer,
And hath borne in his arms, through the midst of the fray
The young Arab Maid from her district away.

Loud, loud as the whirl wind his war cry was heard
As his wild Arab Barb to the combat he spurred
And the shrill scream of terror, the pale looks of fear
Told the fate of the tribe of the dark Mountaineer.

A Thousand bright Jarids flashed out in the morn,
By a thousand bold Moslems those Jarids were born?
But now low is each Warrior's broken each spear,
That was raised in defence of the dark Mountaineer.

Yet firm as a rock, when the Tempest howls past,
Unsubdued by its fury—unbowed by its blast,
Erect and unyielding, though lonely and drear,
So continued the soul of the dark Mountaineer.

X.

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nation but one like our's endowed by God with hearts and sinews to surmount half a century even of Tory Government. BURKE called on the British People to strangle the monster in its cradle: but he called in vain for he invoked no great principle of government, and no great national interest; the advocate of Septennial Parliaments, and no friend to extended suffrage, he called in the name of a party—of "connexions"—words of no power, and therefore the spirits of the great deep came not "when he did call them." His words, more potential now than when first uttered, call on the People in the name of their own cause, their own well understood interests, their own honour, their own liberty, each and all in jeopardy every hour that a Tory sits in place. They call on the People, that *willed* the Reform and carried it, not to allow the blossoms of the tree they have planted to be blighted by the "killing frost" of Toryism: they call on the nation determined to have everywhere, and for all, cheap and speedy justice; cheap and general instruction; a frugal, useful, and God-serving Clergy, devoted to its duties; an effectual control in every department and branch of Government and Administration at home and abroad; realizable only by short Parliaments, extension of suffrage, and the ballot; perfect harmony among the three nations that compose the British Union; and a cordial friendship with France and America, the only two nations abroad—and therefore specially hated by the Tories—with whom a free people can form a safe and durable alliance. The exortation of BURKE to resistance will be heard and obeyed *now*, for by half a century's painful experience the People know who and what they are whom they are called on to resist; and are aware, as fully as a people can be, for what, and for what, their interposition is demanded. They throw their eyes back over the sanguinary pages of GEORGE the Third, and read there the names of BUTE, NORTH, PITT, CASTLEREAGH, four chosen sons of Toryism—symbols of servility, taxation, liberticide, and massacre: they see two wars, bloody, universal, disgraceful in principle, often shameful in conduct, entailing despotism on the Continent and pauperism at home; they see millions of money wrung from the artisan and the labourer, *eight hundred millions* spent, squandered, shot away in powder and ball, crammed into the pockets of foreign despots, swelling fortunes in England to be crowned with the Peerage, and Toryism and peculation intrenched in the Lords: they see all this, and demand for what?—that GEORGE the Third and his Tories might raise arbitrarily a revenue in America to free him from his dependence on the People in England—that GEORGE the Third and his Tories might stifle liberty and good government in France, in order to perpetuate misrule and spendthrift profusion in Great Britain. In these pages they read constructive treason, to make away with political opponents by the quibbling of lawyers, gagging-bills, game-laws taxes on knowledge, suspensions of personal liberty, violations of the Englishman's sanctuary, his home—spies, plurralists in Church, sinecurists in State, political Bishops and electioneering parsons—bringing the very worship of God into contempt—pensions to my lady and her chambermaid, military executions, massacres, corn-laws, and beggary,—every measure of craft and violence to break the spirit of a free people, brutalize its temper perpetuate its political darkness, and establish the empire of Toyrism on the lasting basis of pauperism, ignorance, and servitude. They complete these fruits of Tory government; they contrast them with the fruits of good government—with peace, order, liberty, justice, economy, and their invariable concomitant, plenty. They know their enemies: they stand up for themselves—for their own righteous cause—the cause of God—for it is the cause of a whole people; and, strong in their sense of right and divine protection, they reply to the warning call of EDMUND BURKE with the united voice of three free, still free, and determined nations. "Down with the Tories!—we will have no more men sabred by your dragoons—no more women and children trodden under the hoofs of your yeoman cavalry. Down with the Tories!—we will not have the pockets of the Tithe collector filled by dint of military execution, and Ireland deluged with blood, that the Bishops and Clergy of a seventh of its famished population may receive more than pays those of the whole Continent of Europe. Down with the Tories!—we will not have Church-rates levied by a troop of dragoons, the Unionists charged by a regiment of Guards the first time they go in harmless procession through our streets; and meetings for political discussion—the right of Englishmen, earned by ages of resistance to arbitrary power—dispersed, and our countrymen massacred by the mounted and armed minions of your despotism. Down with the Tories!—we will not have the great name of England any longer sullied, free constitutions undermined, and tyrants abetted, by the intrigues of your diplomacy in every capital in Europe: we will not have the dawning liberties of Spain and Portugal sacrificed to your rancour, and to the pretensions of banished despots; nor the hopes of Italy and Poland for ever blasted by your unholy compact with the *Holy* Alliance hypocrites! Down with the Tories!—we *will* have good and cheap government at home, lasting cordiality between our two islands, peace, order, and liberty—the only true order and control over government, the only pledge for liberty. We will countenance freedom and good government everywhere abroad; and call those our best friends and surest allies who have made the greatest progress in both. We will give instruction to our labourers; equal rights to all denominations of citizens, and all sects of Christians; we will tolerate no abuses in the Church, no profusion in the State; no pampered pluralists in the one, no worthless sinecurists in the other; we will have no more kidnapping in the Navy, no more flogging in the Army (as though Englishmen were so many slaves of a Persian despot, reluctant to fight unless scourged to the combat ( ); we will give our countrymen in arms something for which to fight—good laws, cheap justice, political rights, and a loaf undiminished by squirearchial legislation! Will *you* dare to promise them this, shameless squanderes of eight hundred millions, saberers of your countrymen, tools of every despot, foes to all knowledge, fleecers and brutalizers of the people? You will promise, for boundless is your effrontery! Who will believe you? Not we, the People of Great Britain and Ireland. Down with the Tories! —*Spectator, Nov.* 29.

The Metropolis.

MR. SERJEANT SPANKIE TO THE ELECTORS OF FINSBURY.

Mr. Sergeant Spankie could not be expected to join with the Liberal Members and he has addressed the electors of Finsbury in an epistle which fills upwards of a column of the very smallest type of the advertising columns of the *Times*. He terms the address of Messrs. Wood, Grote, &c. "a curious specimen of legal mosaic." Had they been lawyers, he should have said that their "disquisition very much resembled that sort of opinion which is given at a grand consultation of lawyers on some litigated point," when no two are agreed. He then advances his own opinion as that of a "dissenting counsel," and intimates that it may prove satisfactory, because it stands alone. His production has certainly every appearance of having been worked out for a Treasury fee. It is wordy, impudent, and trimming—precisely such as a place-hunting politician might be expected to put forth at a time when ministerial changes are at hand. The substance of it is—that the late Ministry were a set of poor, weak creatures; and that more real good is to be expected from the Duke than from them. Let us subjoin a few specimens of this impudent but amusing document; which is not without a certain species of cleverness, if we choose to overlook its low and base object—of alarming the ignorant and timid of the moneied classes.

"Notwithstanding the noisy and restless agitation which madly and vainly attempts to counterfeit the voice of the people, it will in the end be found that the great majority of the sober and intelligent inhabitants of this country are still attached to their ancient constitution of King, Lords, and Commons, and to the blessings of settled government. . . . . Very few are surprised that the King in the exercise of his unquestionable prerogative has at last changed his Ministers: The wonder is, that he should have submitted so long to an Administration which had not the least character of permenance or of real efficiency. Since the resignation of Lord Stanley, the Duke of Richmond, Lord Ripon, and Sir James Graham, and finally the retreat of Lord Grey, without even the appearance of new talents and strength. It has been plainly impossible for them to keep their places. Even a coalition with Mr. Hume and Mr. O'Connell, admitting these gentlemen and their followers (and compared with the late Ministers they well entitled) to a just parrticipation of official authority—the only alternative left to them—would not have been effectual to support their Administration. . .

Under the circumstances in which this change has taken place it cannot be ascribed to any political intrigue, nor can it be alleged to have been adopted in order to defeat any measure or set of measures immediately essential to the safety of the State. . . . Those, indeed, who consider Parliamentary Reform only a means to effect a total revolution, will be disappointed by the change. The late Ministers had placed themselves in a situation in which they could not carry even safe reforms without risking, at every step, a convulsion in the State. Representing but a part of the community—having lost the confidence of a great portion of the upper ranks, of the property, and the respectability, and even numbers of the country—they had no resource but to govern by active multitudes, to call in agitation upon every emergency, and to carry doubtful measure by a sort of *corp d'état*. They could not conduct the business of Government without making successive surrender of every bulwark of the Constitution; and, in a year of two at furthest, it must have been left naked and defenceless to its enemies. . . . . Whigs in power, and Tories in power, have been said to be much the same; but the imputation implies little blame upon individuals, and, in truth, it involves the highest praise of the Constitution; for it is the supreme excellence of established settled government, that its systems and maxims are more authoritative than the varying opinions of individuals or of parties. . . . . With a just and vigorous government, determined to cause the law to be respected, no severity will be required to send the revolutionary agitators back to their proper insignificance. With a Government capable of rousing and directing, and if necessary, calling into action the sound parts of the people, torpid and discountenanced hitherto, and, doubtful of public support, the miserable attempts of agitators will be repressed by public scorn and indignation. . . . . The Jacobins and Terrorists of France were quite right when they said that their republic could only be established by cutting off some millions of heads; but, in truth, if they had realized that generous idea, and performed the same process of extermination from time to time on the residue of the population, they would have been just as far off as at the beginning from their perfect unanimity and their pure democracy. Murat's speculation has been considered the conception of an atrocious heart and of a frantic head. It was no such thing. It was the natural and well-reasoned consequence of such schemes of government."

Sergeant Spankie objects to public meetings, because respectable people, he says, avoid them. He is rather puzzled to reconcile his attachment to the Anti-Reforming Duke with his desire to curry favour with his Dissenting constituents. We suspect his labour on this point has been thrown away, as we cannot think so meanly of the electors of Finsbury as to suppose he has the slightest chance of being elected again. By this time the trimming Sergeant must be well known,—*Spectator*.

The Committee of Protestant Dissenters have issued an address to the Nonconformist body, on the present state of public affairs. They anticipate a speedy dissolution of Parliament, and remind the Dissenters of what they have to expect, should the Duke of Wellington and his set gain the ascendancy in that which must succeed it. We subjoin some passages from this document.

"Protestant Dissenters, what is our duty in the approching struggle? but to present a bold and determined resistance to those candidates for the Representation, who have never hesitated to declare their determined opposition to our just demands, and who have made it one of the many offenses of that Government, of whose tardiness and inefficiency we complain, that its attachment was so ardent, and its views so liberal, toward Protestant Dissenters—men by whom former rights were sternly resisted till resistance was in vain, and from whom future concessions can be expected only, when extorted by the voice of the nation, and the vote of Parliament.

"Protestant Dissenters, what is our duty? but to refuse our confidence and support to every man who does not, in connexion with liberal and enlightened views on national policy, avow his fixed determination to support in the British Parliament, all measures designed for the redress of those grievances of which we have so long complained, and for the establishment of these sacred rights to which, as citizens and as Christians, we are must equitably entitled.

"In love and veneration for the Constitution of our country, we yield to no class of our fellow-subjects, and we deem it, therefore, superfluous to exhort you to combine, in the approaching conflict, discretion with firmness, integrity with zeal. The friends of intolerance and bigotry may well have recourse to intimidation, violence, and fraud: but the advocates of liberty—of religious liberty, will not, by unworthy means, weaken and dishonour their holy cause.

"Protestant Dissenters, be of one heart and of one mind. To sow division, will be the policy of your adversaries; to maintain unanimity, must be your steady purpose. Merge all conflicting feelings in a sense of general danger; and readily yielding to each other the right that every man claims, the right of thinking and acting for himself in all things pertaining to conscience and to God, present to intolerance your commenfoe, a well ordered and united phalanx."—*Spectator*.

MR. WARD TO THE ELECTORS OF ST. ALBANS.

We hope the electors of St. Alban's duly appreciate the worth of their distinguished Representative, Mr. Ward. They may search far and wide without finding his equal. There can be no misunderstanding between them, for Mr. Ward's language will not admit of a double meaning; and his conduct in Parliament is of a piece with his professions. He not only has the merit of being perfectly independent in his politics, but he possesses, what so many of the Independent party are sadly deficient in both judgment and fact. He does not speak too often, nor too long. He never blusters, but he may be relied upon to go through with what he undertakes. His address to his constituents, which we copy at full—for it deserves to be read as a whole—is a model for other Members, who have nothing to conceal, whose opinions on leading subjects are matured, and who mean to act upon them.

"If ever there were a time it was essential that a good understanding should exist between the People and their Representatives, upon those great questions which divide the public mind, it is the present. Their strength consists in mutual confidence; and, where confidence ceases, the connexion ought not to endure. I feel myself bound, therefore, at a moment, when the Empire is called upon to pronounce between two conflicting principles, not to shrink from expressing my political sentiments; and it must then rest with you to determine whether those sentiments are sufficiently in unison with your own, to entitle me to the honour of your future support.

"In the first place, let me avow myself, most distinctly and unequivocally, the opponent of the Administration about to be formed under the auspices of the Duke of Wellington. It matters not what the exact composition of that Administration may be, or what professions of Liberal intentions it may put forth: no Reformer can give them his confidence, because we know that neither the Duke nor those whose names are now associated with is can follow out any one of those measures which reflecting men regard as the legitimate consequences of the Reform Bill, without such a violation of political honesty as I shold be sorry to impute to any honourable man. If we have a Conservative Government, it must be conducted upon Conservative principles, or upon no principles at all. If we support the men, we must support their measures also; for we have had ample notice of their intentions, and have no right to suppose that they mean to abandon them. The Country, therefore, must make its election between things as they are, and things as they ought to be—between the correction, and the perpetuation of abuses.

"Now I hold, gentlemen, and I tell you so without reserve, that things are not yet what they ought to be, in this country. I hold that it is essential to the wellbeing of the empire that there should be such a reform in our Municipal system, as will restore to the People of England and Ireland, in all our corporate towns, the right of electing, annually, their own Magistrates, and of controlling the expenditure of their own funds. I hold that the Dissenters must be admitted, not merely to the halls, but to the honours of our Universities; and that they must have the means of registering legally their births, marriages, and deaths, without forcing upon them a compliance with the forms of a church from which they conscientiously differ. I hold that, for the sake of the Establishment itself, which I venerate as sincerely as any man, Tithes must be commuted; Church-rates, the source of never-ending animosities, extinguished; and such reforms effected with respect to Pluralities, Non-residence, and the remuneration of the Working Clergy, as will bring back the Church of England to the pure principles of its Founder. As to the Irish Church, my opinions are before the world; and these opinions I neither retract nor modify. I believe that, if we wish to render the Union with England a blessing, and not a curse, to that illfated country, we must begin by reducing the Protestant Establishment to a scale corresponding strictly with the wants of the Protestant population. I maintain that the Legislature has a distinct right to do this; and that, due regard being shown to the claims of existing incumbents, it may regulate, diminish, or recall altogether, the provisions assigned by the State for the support, of the Clergy, whether the interests of the community require it. I admit that such changes ought not to be made lightly; but I think that, under the present circumstances of Ireland, they are indispensable, and that a fearful responsibility will attach to those, who withhold them.

"It is for venturing to profess these opinions, and for advocating them with that earnestness, which befits so grave a subject, that I have been denounced to you in terms upon which I disdain to comment. I now repeat to you that my views continue unchanged; and that, with these views, it is impossible for me to support a Conservative Government. I do not stop here. I tell you, that if I should have the honour of a seat in the next House of Commons, I am prepared to take such steps as will render a Conservative Government impossible, and give a decided ascendancy to the popular principles of our Constitution, by shortening the duration of Parliaments, enforcing the Publicity of Divisions, and giving to the Elective Body the protection of the Ballot. Things cannot go on as they are. You must choose between the influence of the Many, and the influence of the Few—the government of an Oligarchy, or the government of the People.

"You now know, Gentlemen, the terms upon which I again solicit the honour of representing you. If you approve of my principles, and are resolved to be true to yourselves, I shall be proud to fight with you, once more, that great battle, in which we have been already victorious. If not, I shall, at once, bow to your decision, with a very grateful sense of the support which you have hitherto afforded me, and a sincere wish that you may replace me by an abler and a better man."

Mr. Ward has an able and independent colleague in Sir Francis Vincent. The Reformers of St. Alban's ought to coalesce and insure the return of both their Members. We trust they are above the currupt and abominable practice, which is common in many places, of starting a third candidate, in order to force all three to spend money. Wherever such tricks are resorted to, it is to be hoped that really independent men will refuse to be "pigeoned," and seek more worthy constituencies.—*Spectator*.

THE AMOUNT FINALLY DETERMINED ON TO BE PAID TO THE COMPANY'S MARITIME SERVANTS.

At a meeting of the East India Proprietors, held at the India House on Wednesday, Mr. Charles Grant's assent to the allowance voted by the proprietors to the maritime servants of the Company, deducting one fifth, was communicated, to them, and finally approved of. The following scale of compensation to Commanders of ships under contract, was also proposed and sanctioned, after some opposition by Mr. Weeding,—For five voyages, 5,000l.; for four voyages 4,500l.; three voyages, 4,000l.; for two voyages 3,000l.; for one voyage, 2,000l.

TAYLOR THE DEVIL'S CHAPLAIN, BECOME A BENEDICT.

In the Court of Exchequer, on Thursday, a Miss Georgiana Richards obtained 250l. damages against the notorious Robert Taylor, for breach of promise of marriage. Mr. Taylor has married an old lady with 400l. or 500l. a year, and has, it is said, left the country.

Yesterday, Frederick Finnigan was found guilty of murdering his infant daughter, and sentenced to be hanged at Horsemonger Lane Gaol on Monday. The motive of the prisoner did not appear from the evidence. He left his child in a ditch near the Surry Canal, as he said, in a state of great excitement, but did not know it came by its death. He told his wife that the child was in heaven, and would want no more. There was no evidence to prove extreme poverty on the part of the prisoner.

It was yesterday discovered that a robbery had been committed in one of the offices of the Custom-house; and bank-notes, bills, and gold carried off to the extent of very nearly 5,000l.—*Times*.

…Whig humbug, but an exten…tive franchise, without which …be justice or peace in the coun…es, gentlemen, they knew then that …e would not be satisfied without fur…ncessions from the hand of power. We …d that every payer of taxes should have a …oice in the government of the country, that the durations of Parliament should be abridged, and that the voter's conscience should be protected by the laws. We did expect that those men would consummate the Reform Bill. We fondly trusted them; but I must say we were not so well required as our generous confidence in them entitled us to expect. Year after year passed by, and triennial Parliaments and an extension of the franchise, continued merely the theme of Radical meetings, or essays in Radical newspapers. The Whig Ministry, which was the creation of the People, trifled with the People's wishes; and their power and influence in consequence waned; their reputation sank; and as they became the mere creatures of a Parliamentary majority, they at last became the victims of a Court intrigue. But gentlemen, justice to the Whig Ministry obliges us to admit, and recent disclosures have shown, that the difficulties they had to contend against, were far more than we were aware of, and that their office was always at the mercy of those who have chosen to brave the consequences of a nation's just indignation. Who now dispenses the dreaded power of the executive? It is the man, gentlemen, whose talents are as great as his heart is hard. Look at the half moon battery, and at the iron hail it would send down upon your devoted heads! [Pointing to the cloud-capped Castle, which overhangs the Grassmarket, where the meeting was held.] Would you expect mercy from it? Just as much mercy may you expect from the Duke of Wellington. He may yield to the tyrant's plea of necessity, but to nothing else. A man who is the friend of Nicholas, murderer of Poland—himself the consenter to the death of the gallant Ney—a man who asks but the excuse of a single insurrection to let slip among you the dogs of war, and so refuse to say peace until he sees desolation—a man whose hopes are built upon your disunion—a man whose first wish is that you should fight, and whose second is that you should merely differ among yourselves—will you give him his wish? If by insurrection you will lose every thing, by disunion you will gain nothing. Oh, gentlemen remember, your forefathers on the fatal day of Bothwell Bridge, when the Covenanters, the Reformers of those days, were drawn up, out in disunited order, on one side of the river, and the Tories, with their usual arguments of the sabre and the pistol, in firm and embattled array on the other. Claverhouse—the Wellington of his time—*(Cheers and laughter)*—with his falcon eye, was watching their movements: all that was needed was to defend the bridge, the Reform Bill of that memorable contest: a united force could have done it easily; but no, the Reformers were then too much occupied with their differences to heed even an advancing army—their whole anxiety was to see what concessions one Reformer would accord to his brother. The bridge was neglected—the critical moment lost—the dragoons were on the bridge—it was lost—and the growls of discontent, and the shouts of contention, were unheard amid the shrieks and yells of dismay, and agony, and despair, and death. Be not, then, like your forefathers, in this their only fault. You demand concessions; you deserve concessions; but, oh! ask them not in the presence of him whose only concession would be the choice of the hangman's rope or the dragoon's sabre."

Mr. Aytoun—"We are told that the Parliament will be dissolved. So much the better. We shall then have the affair in our own hands, and the next House of Commons will be much more decided and determined to follow out the views of the People. The present crisis, if properly managed by the People, must be productive of beneficial effects to the cause of Reform. The Court would not have ventured to have had the Ministry dismissed, had they not imagined that because the late Administration had become somewhat unpopular, they might with safety dismiss them in favour of the Duke of Wellington. Let the Whigs, then, learn from this, that if ever again they are offered the reins of Government, they must only accept them with the most unlimited powers—*(Long continued cheering.)*; and let them be sure that no Government, which assumes even the name of Liberal, will be retained a moment longer in power than while the Court considers itself obliged to do so. Let them be convinced, in short, that their only chance of remaining permanently in office, must depend on their having the complete and full confidence of the People."

The Political Union of Glasgow met on Friday, and expressed their regret and alarm at the return of the Duke of Wellington to power, for these very sufficient reasons—

"1st. The Duke of Wellington's well known and general avowal of arbitrary principles. 2d, His speech against all Reform, made only within the last four years 3d, His Protest against the Reform Bill, as entered on the Journals of the House of Lords, 17th April 1832. 4th His repeated expressions in Parliament in favour of the accursed system of Tithes, and the cruel policy pursued towards the Irish Nation. 5th. His being the friend and pensioner of foreign despots, and, as such, exposed to their influence, and unfit to govern a free people. 6th, His conduct to Marshal Ney, who was murdered by the Bourbon Government in violation of the Convention of Paris, notwithstanding his appeal to the Duke of Wellington, who had signed that Convention, 7th, His active support of arbitrary power on the Continent of Europe, and the certainty that his policy, if he be true to his principles, will necessarily involve the nation in unjust and ruinous wars against the whole liberties of Europe. 8th, His utter incompetency, if he act on his avowed arbitrary principles, to govern England by any other means, than by the sword; which has never yet been, and never will be submitted to by the British people."

This declaration was forwarded to the Duke himself, by Mr. P. Mackenzie, a member of the Union, with the following pithy note.

"Glasgow, 21st November, 1834.

"My Lord Duke—I have the honour to enclose to your Grace a copy of the Declaration of the Glasgow Political Union: and I beg to assure your Grace, that it was *unanimously* adopted, in one of the most crowded meetings ever held in the Lyceum Rooms, Glasgow.

"I have the honour to be,

Spectator,] P. MACKENZIE."

Ireland.

O'Connell, with his usual adroitness, has taken advantage of the dismissal of the Whigs and the recall of the Anti-Reformers, to put aside for the present the embarrassing Repeal question. The Repeal pledge is to be changed at the next election for the Reform pledge. A public meeting was held yesterday week at the Dublin Corn Exchange, were the Liberator announced this change of tactics. The meeting was attended by twelve Irish Members of Parliament, and by Mr. Bish, Member for Leominster. The following resolutions proposed by O'Connell were unanimously adopted.

"That the intelligence of the possible formation of a Tory Administration has created in the minds of the People of Ireland sentiments of indignation and disgust: and that it is the duty of all honest and sincere Reformers, to bury in oblivion all differences between themselves, and to combine in one simultaneous and continued exertion to avert so awful a calamity as the restoration to power of a party devoted to obligarony and monopoly and gorged with the plunder of the Church and State.

"That it is our first duty in this momentous crisis, to exert all our faculties to preserve and maintain the tranquility of Ireland during the dominion of the Tory party, so as not to afford any pretext for sanguinary oppression, or for the further organization of the fell Orange faction—a faction so long countenanced by many amongst ourselves, in direct defiance of the law."—*Spectator, Nov.* 29.

LETTERS FROM PARIS, BY O. P. Q.

IT IS TOO LATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SPECTATOR.

Paris, 24th November, 1834.

SIR—There times when nations must suffer, as well as individuals—as there are national, as well as personal crimes. It is so ordered by a wise and superintending Providence, that individual offences shall generally carry along with them their own punishment; and the history of the world is sufficiently known and understood by your readers, to have taught them this lesson, that national cowardice will be punished by foreign invasion, or domestic tyranny—that national indifference will be punished by oppressive vexation on the part of the nation's governors—that national selfishness, avarice, and indifference to the happiness and interests of others, will necessary entail national degradation, and an ill-favourable reaction against the country which has acted thus culpably.

The first book of my prophecies (to make use of a figurative mode of expression), was closed when the Revolution of July broke out in France under the guidance of the Doctrinaires, and Great Britain under the fatal direction of the Whigs, renounced the principle of Reform and of Popular Sovereignty, and sought from March 1831, to November 1834, to stand well with the Courts of the North of Europe—to prevent the realization by the French and English People of the consequences of their Revolution and of their Reform Bill—and to restore the Treaties of Vienna, make a league with the principles of despotism and absolute governments, and return to the "good old days" of legitimate monarchies and of ancient institutions.

The third book of my prophecies (to make use of same figurative phrase), is now fulfilling. The Duke of Wellington has returned to office. Lord Lyndhurst again sits in the Court of Chancery. The King of Great Britain is surrounded by his former servants. The Tories are in power. The once united friends of liberty are divided. There is no longer one banner and one army, but there are two banners and two armies; and I know of a truth and for a fact, that the *Northampton Herald*, was right when it said—"We state from unquestionable authority, that several Whig Members of Parliament have intimated to the Duke of Wellington their intention of supporting his Government." As in England, so in France, the once united friends of freedom are divided. Those who threw up together the same barricades in July 1830, to oppose their common enemy, are now engaged in war-to-the-knife discussions and contests amongst each other. The Revolution of July cannot now be restored, as the Duke of Bassano expressed his intention of doing at the end of last month; and the very same shopkeeping Juste Milieu National Guards of Paris, who from July 1830, to October 1831, have been saying—"We hope Louis Philip will be the end of all Revolutions: we trust he will be able to arrange with Europe—to disarm, and to get back to the times of the Restoration except the mere change of dynasty:" they now openly declare in their guard-houses, at their places of assembly, in their private conferences, and at their elections—"That if Louis Philip cannot please Europe—if Europe will not be satisfied with him—if peace and a disarming cannot be obtained—and if because they, the National Guards of Paris, consented to change the eldest for the youngest branch of the house of Bourbon, therefore that France is to be put to the ban by all European Powers—why that they, the National Guards of Paris, are prepared to take back the eldest branch, and Henry the Fifth; for that they are resolved to *finish*!"

The fourth book of my prophecies has still to be fulfilled; but it will be fulfilled, even to the letter. I told you all, years ago, and nearly twelve months since I repeated it in my first letter to the *Spectator*, that France was marching with rapidity towards a Third Restoration. Even you, Mr. Editor, even you could not believe me: but, if your eyes, are not now opened to the truth of my predictions, they very soon will be by the evidence of astounding facts.

The great European Rising of the People in 1830 and 1831 has been crushed by the pretended friends, more than it has been by the avowed ademies of the popular party. The Whigs have ruined, for the time, the cause of civil and religious liberty in England. The Juste Milieu and Doctrinaires have effected the same result in France. Their journal have in both countries ridiculed the one great salutary principle of Popular Sovereiguty. Their journals have libelled and traduced the great popular leaders of the Movement in both countries. Their diplomatists have leagued with those of absolute monarchical governments to arrest the friends of liberty—to expel from France, Belgium, and Switzerland, all German, Polish, Spanish, and Portuguese Liberals. Their Ministers have supported to the utmost the egotism and avarice of those who at the Royal and Stock Exchanges of London and at the Bource at Paris, have laboured to substitute an animal and material principle of government, for one of a moral and a "spiritual" character. The Governments of France and of England have, from March 1831 to October 1834, preached to the People, that liberty was but a name—that freedom was but an imaginary good—that the great end of all government should be to maintain order. It is false that Earl Grey, Lord Palmerston, or Lord Brougham, have been favourable to the progress of liberty or to the advancement of Reform. They were not are not, and never can be Reformers. So in France, from the time of Casimir Perier downwards, the men who one after the other have been called upon to conduct the affairs of the State, have hated the French Revolution—have cursed the principle of Popular Sovereignty—have seen nothing in the events of 1830 but a mere change in the "personnel" of the dynasty—and have even vindicated in open court, and at the tribunes of the Chambers, the period of the Bourbon Restoration. The result of all this, both in Great Britain and in France, has been just such as it must be, ought to be, and could not fail of being. The people have shrugged their shoulders and shaken their heads, and said a thousand times, both here and in England—"Well, one thing we see very clearly, and that is, that we the people have gained nothing by those changes: we the people are in nowise benefited by all these alterations: Brougham has got the seals instead of Lyndhurst, and Persil instead of Chautelauze, and the taxes are higher, and the wine dearer, and the press more persecuted, and monopolies and sinecures are maintained; and the only difference is, that they all come to be Kings in their turns."

Do not deceive yourselves. The cause of Reform in England, and of the Revolution of 1830 in France, is at least adjourned for years to come! The people have been deceived. The people have been cajoled! The people have been trifled with. The word of promise has not even been kept to the ear, much more to the heart. The people cannot be put into movement at a moment's notice. The people trusted in the *Chronicle* in England, and in the *Constitutionnel* in France; but the people have been deceived. The people trusted in the *Globe* in England, and in the *Débats* in France; but the people have again been deceived. The people trusted in Henry Brougham in England, and in Dupin and Perier in France; but again also the people have been deceived. The people believed that there was such a thing as a programme of the Hôtel de Ville in France, and that there was such a thing as a plan of the results to be gained by the passing of the Reform Bill; but they were deceived. And now—when the Whigs are ousted from office, and are endeavouring to raise a cry in their own favour—what say the people in reply? Why, "Thank God, the Whigs are out! now we must wait and see!" It is too late!"

At Paris, an attempt is now making "to revive or restore the spirit of the Revolution of July." It is too late! It is impossible! There is such a thing as principle, and there is such a thing as the operation of a principle. You cannot labour by your activity or by your supineness—by your sneers or by your bribes—by your ridicule or by your bayonets—by your diplomacy or by your Chambers—by your journals or by your agents—and so labour without ceasing, to discredit a great principle in the eyes and opinions of the mass, and that for four years—and then turn round and preach, by the same organs and means, that you must restore that principle and bring it into play. The *Chronicle* and the *Globe*, the *Débats* and the *Constitutionnel*, have been so acting from March 1831 to October 1834; and now they have rendered the mass less confiding; and now they have disgusted public opinion by their baseness, and by the baseness of the Whigs and the "Juste Milieu;" they are for "turning their backs upon themselves."—they are for "calling spirits from the vast deep."—they are for reviving the Movement and the spirit of 1830 and 1832. But it is too late!

The next Revolution which will be made in Europe, and above all in France and in England will be a revolution of principles. It is all very well, and even all very necessary, to rally at present round Lord Durham and his standard; but Lord Durham is not the end, but only the means. When another national movement shall be made in England and in France, it will not be compromised by men, or by leaders, or by false friends; but it will be a movement of principles, and all which stands in its way, will be swept from before it with a terrible and destructive blast. But now—at this moment—it is too late!

Nor are the Patriots and Reformers of France, or of England, exempt from blame. Quite the contrary. They have talked too much of men, and too little of principles—too much of things and circumstances—and have thought too little of those great doctrines of all governments which are philosophical and just. The Patriots and Reformers of France and of England ought to have known, that it was quite impossible to remain stationary in politics; that those who were not for the doctrine of Popular Sovereiguty were its enemies; that those who were not supporters of the measures proposed in France for freeing the press, for extending the electoral suffrages, for destroying monopolies, sinecures, and a prodigate expenditure of the public money were necessarily the friends of corruption and tyranny; and in England the Reformers were bound to have known (and their ignorance, if pleaded, is not an apology but a crime)—I say their ignorance of the fact, as well as the principle that all Whigs are at heart despots, and that no real reform ever can be devised by the Aristocracy—has led to the evils we now contemplate, and the results we now witness. The Reformers never ought to have trusted Lord Grey. The Reformers never ought to have believed Henry Brou…

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gham. The Reformers never ought to have to. lerated even for a moment, that cold and cruel enemy both of French, Belgian, Polish, German, Italian, and Spanish independence, Lord Pal. merston. No man has a right to take his baske in his hand and go out on a common to gather figs from thorns or grapes from thistles. The Patriots of France and the Reformers of England are therefore much to blame for what is now going on with such fearful rapidity in both countries; and they must take to themselves a portion of the reproach which attaches to the declaration, that "it is too late!"

The French and English Alliance is at an end and it is now too late to restore it. The negotiations for a Treaty of Commerce between those two countries is at an end; it is too late to renew them. France cannot love a country which has her worst enemies as their governors. England cannot love a country which she insults by the very fact of Wellington being at the head of affairs. The cause of liberty in Spain is lost, and it is too late to save it. Mind what I tell you! If such men as Wellington, and Cowley, are placed at the head of the British Government,—not only the cause of Christina and Isabella, but of liberty in Spain, is lost; and, I repeat, it is too late to save it. Belgium is exposed to a war with Holland, or to an occupation by a French army, unless she will throw herself into the arms of France. Germany will protest in vain against the resolutions of the Diet just passed for establishing an arbitral power to pull down the liberty of the Chambers in each duchy or kingdom; and it is too late to help the cause of freedom in the fatherland. Poland is blotted out beforehand by the pen of Toryism from the map of Europe, and it is too late to aid her. It is too late to talk of liberty for Italy, or a new federal pact for Switzerland. The Duke and his dragoons march over the people, and years must lapse ere those people will again be roused to execution and rebellion. But that day will come! We must tarry for it—wait for it—endeavour to be prepared against its arrival—and devote all our energies and talents to hastening it on the road. When that day shall come, it will be too late for all but the People—they alone will then have dominion—and that day of vengeance and of movement will be terrible.

In the mean time, *no Union with the Whigs!*—no attendance at Whig dinners or Whig meetings—no tresses of regret, or symptoms of sorrow! Stand aloof from them all! Touch not the unclean thing. And though it is "too late" now to do any thing at this movement but to suffer—prepare the people by books, tracts, and newspapers, by schools, magazines, and addresses for the hour when their turn shall come, and when it shall be "too late" no longer.

I am Sir, your obedient servant,
O. P. Q.

tator, Nov. 29.]

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—Nov. 18.

MURDERERS C MR. ASHTON.

REX v. JAMES GARSIDE AND JOSEPH MOSELY.—Before the usual hour of commencing busine s the doors of the Court were crowded with pers n anxious to gain admittance. The prisoners were brought into Court heavily ironed, and were placed on the seat immediately behind the King's Counsel, and on either side of them, sat the officers of the goals of Chester and Newgate. They had been brought up to London, pursuant to writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*, which were obtained, as we stated last week, in the Court of King's Bench. Upon their arrival they were taken to the King of Denmark Tavern, opposite Newgate, where they partook, the newspapers say, of a hearty repast before they were lodged in that prison. They were heavily ironed.—The Attorney-General now said, that in discharge of the functions of the office of his Majesty's Attorney-General until the appointment of a successor, it became his duty to pray the sentence of the Court upon the prisoners at the bar.—He required, therefore, that the prisoners be asked whether they had anything to say why the sentence of death upon them should not be carried into execution. They question having been put, Mr. Dunn, on behalf of the prisoner Garside, applied for time to give him an opportunity of being fully instructed. He moved on the authority of the case of "The King v. Ratcliffe," in which in the reign of George I, the defendant had been convicted of high treason. He had escaped from the jurisdiction of the Court, and having, after a lapse of thirty years, been again taken, he was brought up to suffer death, under the order of the Court. On that occasion, however, the Court granted three days to the defendant on his appearing at the bar.—The Attorney-General opposed this application, but the Judges, after retiring to consult together, ruled that, although the Court could not hold out the least hope to the prisoners that the sentence which had been passed upon them would not be carried into effect, yet they thought it right to follow the precedent in Ratcliffe's case, and not that "The King v. Rogers," and they therefore ordered that the prisoners should be brought up again on Thursday.—Mr Dunn said he appeared for the prisoner Garside only.—Lord Denman: The order must apply to both prisoners.—The prisoners were then removed in custody to Newgate.—On Thursday, accordingly, at a very early hour, the Court was beset by persons anxious to gain admittance, and then, comparatively, very few individuals could obtain seats. The prisoners were placed behind the King's Counsel, and did not appear to be more dejected than when they were before the Court on Tuesday last. When the noise occasioned by the public rushing in had subsided, the Attorney-General said that, in discharge of his painful duty, he now moved their Lordships that *James Garside* and *Joseph Mosely* might be asked what they had to say why execution should not be awarded against them.—Mr Dunn, who appeared on behalf of James Garside, submitted that, by virtue of the King's proclamation, James Garside was intitled to a pardon, and of right ought to receive the same. The learned counsel then argued this at great length, in an able speech. The Attorney-General, however, as Attorney-General to the Crown, demurred to the plea. If a pardon had been granted by act of Parliament, the Judges would have been bound to take notice of it; and if it had been granted under the great seal, it must have been pleaded; but a mere promise of pardon could be of no avail, no even in bar of an indictment. After much solemn argument, therefore, the plea was disallowed. The prisoners were then asked if they had anything to say, and the Attorney-General intimated that the prisoner Mosely wished to address the Court Mosely lifted up his arm, *which was chained to the arm of Garside, and compelled the latter to rise.* He then said, "It is all spite and malice of Garside in laying it on me in this way—he wishes to have his revenge on me—he is there to answer for himself, and if he denies it, my Lord my life is in your hands." James Garside, on being asked what he had to say, said, that he left to his counsel.—The attorney-General prayed that execution might be awarded.—Lord Denman then decided this, and Mr Justice Taunton proceeded to pronounce the order of the Court, which was, that the Marshal of the Marshalsea should do execution on both of them for this felony and murder, according to the judgment pronounced according to due form of law; and that the Sheriff of Surrey should assist the said Marshal in the execution of the said sentence.—The prisoners were immediately removed from the bar.—*Examiner, Nov. 23.*

WANDERINGS BY THE SEINE.

Our extracts, like the source whence we draw them, shall be various.

THE CONSCRIPTION.

The narrow street was crowded with youths and girls hurrying to and fro,—the former sometimes singing, sometimes hallowing, with what seemed to us a strange unnatural mirth. Occasionally an old woman was seen in the throng, either snapping her fingers and screaming with shrill joy, or tottering along with a pale, anxious look and silent but moving lips. Small troops of soldiers parading in the middle of the street—

"Gallant and grave, the lords of holyday—"

with their ceaseless drum reverberating thorough the avenues of the town, gave a military character to the confusion; and the clusters of ribands with which the hats of many of the young men were decorated, served as conclusive tokens, if any more were wanted, that we had arrived at Bray-sur-Seine at the moment when the Conscription was drawn.

Posting ourselves in a café, which seemed the favourite resort, we watched the scene with much interest. The *sorties* were just going on in the neighbourhood; and news were brought every few minutes of the fate of individuals, either by themselves in person, or by some of their friends. When a youth entered the room with the ominous riband in his hat, his face was in general flushed, and his manner confused and excited; but these tokens of emotion, if such they were, were drowned in an exhibition of boisterous mirth. One might have thought, at first sight, that it was the paternal fete of the town, rather than a day on which sons were torn from their mothers, brothers from their sisters, and young lovers from their sweethearts.

Sometimes, however, we saw a sudden shade descend upon one of these youthful and apparently happy brows. For a moment the thought of the conscript wandered, and the scene of tumult vanished from his eyes; but presently rousing from his reverie with a shout, he startled even his wild comrades by a song still louder and gayer than their own. Among the groups of women hurrying along the street, we observed one pale, fair, slight, young creature, throw a hasty searching but apparently stolen, glance into the cafe as she glided by. She was observed also by a conscript, who was then at the height of his mirth, in the middle of a military drinking-song, and with his glass held at arm's-length before him. His eye no sooner caught the pale apparition, than he stopped suddenly in the midst of a stanza, set down the untasted glass, and hurried out.

The soldiers, in the mean time, afforded a fine contrast, both moral and physical, and added greatly to the effect of the scene. Their erect, artificial looking figures, and weather-beaten faces mingled well with the rounded limbs and glowing cheeks of the young conscripts. They appeared to look with a kind of grave ridicule upon what was going on around them, as they accepted the offered wine or brandy, with a complacent shrug. Years, and ..., and travel, and new sweethearts, had obliterated all their early recollections. Even the scene before their eyes had no power to call up those old associations, which sometimes make a man pause suddenly in the hurry of the world, and looking round bewildered, demand, in utter loneliness and desolation of heart—Is this a dream

THE COURT IN THE GOOD OLD DAYS.

When the migratory Court arrived at the town were it was the pleasure of majesty to reside, and where there was a Royal residence, the first thing to be done was to secure lodgings, the chateau being incapable of holding all. This was a simple business. The fourrier, or harbinger, went round the streets, marking such doors as found favour in his sight, with white chalk, if destined for the people of the King, with yellow chalk if for those of the Princes. At this sign of power, the lodgers instantly decamped, and the courtly travellers took their places. At former and ruder periods of the monarchy, certain houses possessed brevets of exception; but at the time we write of, all, indiscriminately, were at the mercy of the fourrier and his chalk. If any one, however, usurped the functions of this officer, and took the liberty of marking a door for himself, his audacious hand was cut off; while the same punishment awaited the wretch who effaced the chalk-marks of the fourrier.

For these lodgings the lords of the Court paid three sous a day, and for each horse one sous; and persons of inferior quality two sous for themselves, and six deniers for their horses. No matter what the previous lodgers had paid, what the landlord was accustomed to expect, or what was the relative value of the different houses, this was the established rule.

The next thing was to provide food, for your travellers are always hungry; and here again much trouble of haggling and chaffering was saved, by the intervention of a little wholesome authority. The prévôtel de l'hôtel merely went round the markets, proclaiming, such is the price of a pound of bread, of a pound of beef, mutton, bacon, and so forth! And thus the dealers knew at once the real value of their goods, and the pur-

chasers what price th... [illegible] dividuals, however, p... dinner at home, it was ... tion says (1st January 158... trop deshonnête et indigne ... doibt porter à sa Majesté;" and ... ed that the prisoner Mosely wished to address the Court Mosely lifted up his arm, *which was chained to the arm of Garside, and compelled the latter to rise.* He then said, "It is all spite and malice of Garside in laying it on me in this way—he wishes to have his revenge on me—he is there to answer for himself, and if he denies it, my Lord my life is in your hands." James Garside, on being asked what he had to say, said, that he left to his counsel.—The attorney-General prayed that execution might be awarded.—Lord Denman then decided this, and Mr Justice Taunton proceeded to pronounce the order of the Court, which was, that the Marshal of the Marshalsea should do execution on both of them for this felony and murder, according to the judgment pronounced according to due form of law; and that the Sheriff of Surrey should assist the said Marshal in the execution of the said sentence.—The prisoners were immediately removed from the bar.—*Examiner, Nov. 23.*

At Court, the men wore sword and d... but to be found with a gun or pistol in the pa... or even in the town, subjected them to a sentence of death. To wear a casque or cuirass was punished by imprisonment. The laws of politeness were equally strict. If one man used insulting words to another, the offence was construed as being given to the King; and the offender was obliged to solicit pardon of his Majesty. If one threatened another by clapping his hand to the hilt of his sword, he was to be *assommé* according to the ordonnance; which may either mean knocked down, or soundly mauled—or the two together. If two men came to blows, they were both *assommé*. A still more serious breach of politeness, however, was the importunity of petitioners. The King would not hear, any more than God, for much speaking; and Francis the Second at length ted a gallows, *in terrorem*, as high, we take it, as that of Haman, it being higher than the tower of the parish church.

HABITS OF THE RIVERAINS OF THE SEINE.

The abodes of the poorer classes inhabiting this district of the Seine, consist frequently of a but comprising only a single apartment; in which husband, wife, and children, eat and sleep. This, when the circumstances of the family are a little better, is divided into two unequal parts by a partition, generally of boards. In addition, they have a cellar, sometimes dug in the rock; a pig-house, a poultry-house, and occasionally a cow-house and a stable—at least for asses—and almost always a little court in front, and a little garden behind.* Advancing in riches, another floor is added to this for the sleeping apartments; the roof is covered with tiles, instead of thatch; the walls of the reyde-chaussee are papered; the rude mantelpieces are changed into marble; and, above all things, a large mirror reflects the image of comparative wealth and prosperity. The inhabitant of the village gets up at the sound of the angélus, at four o'clock in summer, when he begins the day by breakfasting on bread and cheese. At eight o'clock, another meal of the same kind, perhaps with the addition of a bunch of grapes or an apple, if these are in season, keeps up the system. At midday, he dines, generally on soup made of vegetables, with a little cheese, or fruit; at four or five o'clock, comes a luncheon of bread and cheese; and at seven, eight, nine o'clock, according to the time of the year, the soup left at dinner is reproduced for supper, with the addition of a salad, dressed with oil and vinegar. It is not on the fire, however—extinguished long ago—that they seek the soup-kettle for their last meal; but in the *bed*, where, up with the pillow it has preserved a kind of memory of the chimney. Eggs, milk or herrings, serve as an occasioned variety in the above fare; and more frequently beans, lentils, cabbages, turnips, and potatoes.

As for butcher-meat our riverian eats it when he is sick, by way of a delicacy, or on the fete-day of his village. By way of a feast. Pork is the most within his reach, as he fattens a pig himself; but a mutton too is come-at-able in the month of November, when the farmers are getting rid of their old sheep. On family festivals a fricasseed rabbit smokes upon the board, and fills the atmosphere for half-a-mile round with the seducing odour of garlic. To this is added a salad, garnished with hard eggs, and seasoned with cream, fried bacon, sausages, pudding, and flour-cakes. The bread is brown, and made of rye and barley, wheat and rye, or all three together. Before the Revolution, it was either of barley alone, or of barley mixed with wheat.

He rarely drinks the simple element. When cider is beyond his reach, he manufactures a "boisson" of apples, pears, sloes, or the refuse of grapes, which he puts into a barrel of water. Wine he drinks, just as he eats beef, when he is sick, or when he wishes to do special honour to a guest, or a féteday.

A riverain of this arrondissement is rarely known either by his family or baptismal name. His neighbours at an early period confer upon him a sobriquet which sticks to him through life; and at length his original name becomes nothing more than a tradition preserved by the curious. A soldier was lately billeted on an individual called Michel Pirre; but after a whole day's search, no such person could be found. Had the soldier inquired for *Berluzette*, every man, woman, and child in the commune, would have pointed him out. The worst of this is, that it is a system more likely to spread than to diminish. Nobody but affected persons like to be singular; and sobriquets, more especially, are a species of compliment which one feels bound in honour to return.

TRADES IN OLD FRANCE.

The armourer of the fourteenth century was not only an important personage, because of the importance of his manufacture, but he was, in the highest sense of the word, an artist. His trade comprehended that of the smith, the cutler, the furbisher, the goldsmith, the carver and gilder, and he painter. In France, the arms of Toulouse and Poictiers were the best; but Milan carried off the palm from all Europe.

The turner was in greater demand than today; wooden porringers, dishes, plates, spoons, &c. being in constant use among the people. He usually kept his workship on the borders of forests, especially those where beeches, willows, and alders, grew in greatest plenty.

The butcher, whose art seems an exceedingly simple one, was hedged round with such innumerable interdicts and regulations, that he had

* M. Cassan makes a very acute remark on the improvidence of the poor with regard to their habitations. He says, that if they were protected from the cold, damp air of winter, by the door, &c. being properly fitted, their saving in fuel alone for a single year (not to talk of the additional comfort) would abundantly cover the expense. If those benevolent persons who are in the habit of sending coals to the country poor in England, would diminish the quantity by one-half, and lay out the value of the remainder in carpenters' and masons work they would perhaps render a still greater service to the objects of their beneficence.

[redacted]

Sir John Hobhouse has at last sent an answer to the memorialists who addressed him respecting the opening of the Regent's Park. Mr. Under Secretary Phillips writes:—"The Chief Commissioner feels much satisfaction in making known to you that his Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct that the belt on the bank of the canal to the north, extending (with the exception of the ground let to the Zoological Society) from the Earl of Dundonald's garden to Gloucester-gate, and also a considerable part of the large area on both sides of the gravel walk from York-terrace to the road on the northern extremity of the Park, shall be opened to the public early in the ensuing spring."

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YOUNG'S LECTURES ON INTELLECTUAL PHILOSOPHY.

Dr. Young was a remarkable man. If he had not to shake off the impediments and overcome the obstacles which have fallen to the lot of many in their pursuit of knowledge, he had difficulties of his own to contend with. His father was a Glasgow hosier: John was intended for the same trade; but his natural disposition, the talk of the learned and leading members of the "connexion into whose society his father introduced him, with the impulse that the French Revolution, was then giving to his mind, set him reading, thinking, and writing." He was

A clerk foredoom'd his father's soul to cross.

"Not only," says his editor, Mr. Cairns, "did he eagerly snatch the intervals of leisure for perusing his favourite authors, and even encroach on the time for sleep, but during the hours of business he was occasionally found sauntering in the fields, having his pocket filled with books, and absorbed in reading or writing. He also contributed to newspapers; and the works of will and the works of duty became at last so opposed to each other, that it would appear much unhappiness, if not some family disagreements, were the result. At length, on the death of his mother, a friend of the family—the Reverend Andrew Thomson—interfered, and young John Young opened a school. In this situation he laboured hard at study, and extended the field of his periodical contributions. Some few years afterwards, he became clerk to a bleachfield, and then to a merchant in Glasgow, still studying, but in a desultory way. In his twenty-seventh year, he entered as a student at the Glasgow University, supporting himself during his attendance by private teaching. What were his ultimate objects in life, or whether he had any other notion than a vague craving after literary distinction, does not appear: he fluctuated for six or seven years in the choice of a profession, hesitating between the bar and the pulpit. The establishment of Belfast College put an end to this long debate; his friends inviting him to apply for the office of Moral Philosophy; to which he was appointed in 1815. From that period till his death (1829), in the forty-eighth year of his age, he led an "academic life," lecturing on metaphysics during six months of the year, and making excursions in the vacation. The reputation which his teaching created survived him; and it was "the strong desire expressed by his students and friends that his lectures should be published." which led to the appearance of the present volume. But as Dr. Young had not prepared his papers for publication, the difficult task of selection and arrangement was confided to his brother Professor, Mr. Cairns; who has executed it in very able manner.

This is not a favourable time or appropriate place for metaphysical disquisitions and criticisms. The lecturers are clear, forcible, and frequently lively; but at times there appears something of crudeness in their scope,—a defect owing in some measure to a posthumous publication, and also perhaps to the whole series not being before the reader. The present volume is confined to the survey of the Intellectual Powers. "If it should meet with encouragement, the remainder of the course may afterwards be published."—*Spectator, Dec. 13.*